

The Cotton Ginn and Oilseed
PRESS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

SEPTEMBER 5, 1955

56th
year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



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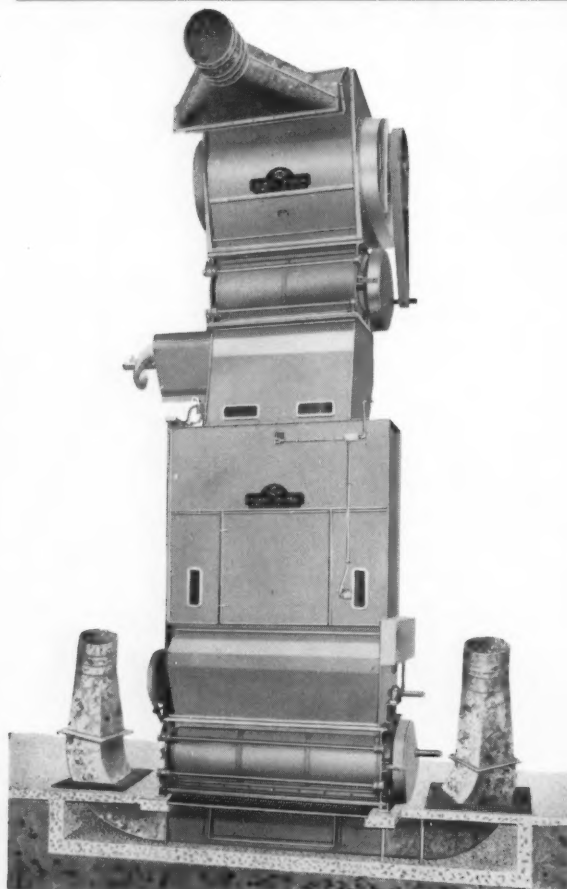
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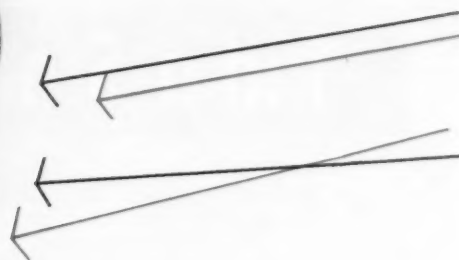
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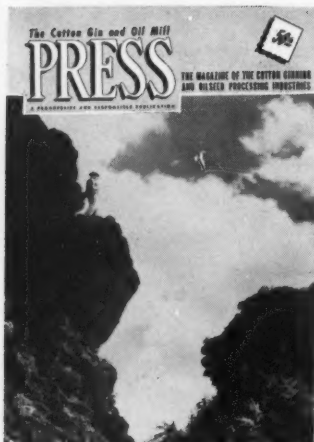
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READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginner's Association
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Arizona Ginner's Association
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California Cotton Ginner's Association
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A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

★ ON OUR COVER:

Some of the most spectacular scenery to be found anywhere in the Cotton Belt States is shown on the cover of this issue. The man is standing on one of the strange rock formations in the rugged Linville Gorge area of North Carolina, where visitors can see rock walls a thousand feet high and many interesting geological curiosities. The spot is within a short drive of the Blue Ridge Parkway, near Linville, N.C.

Photograph by Frank J. Miller

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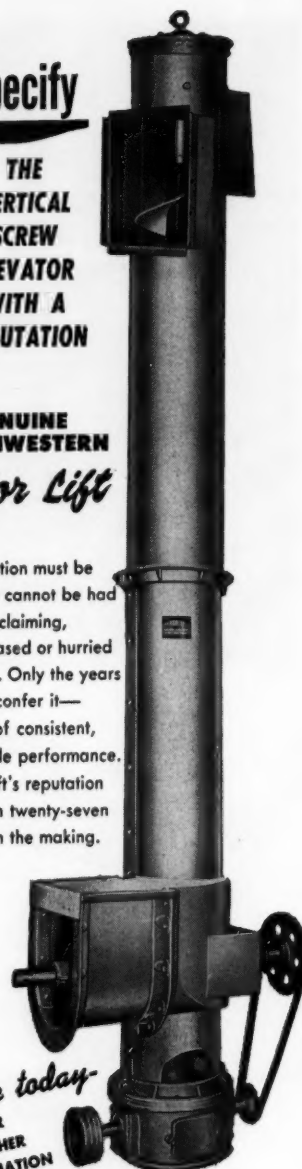
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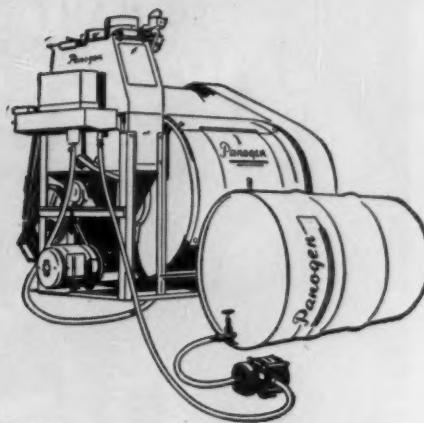
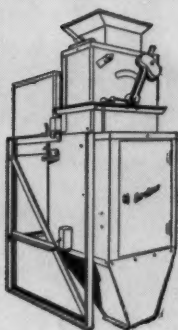
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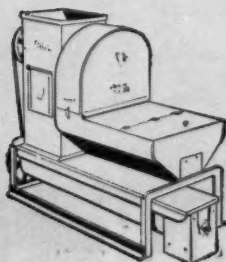
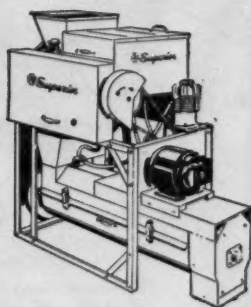
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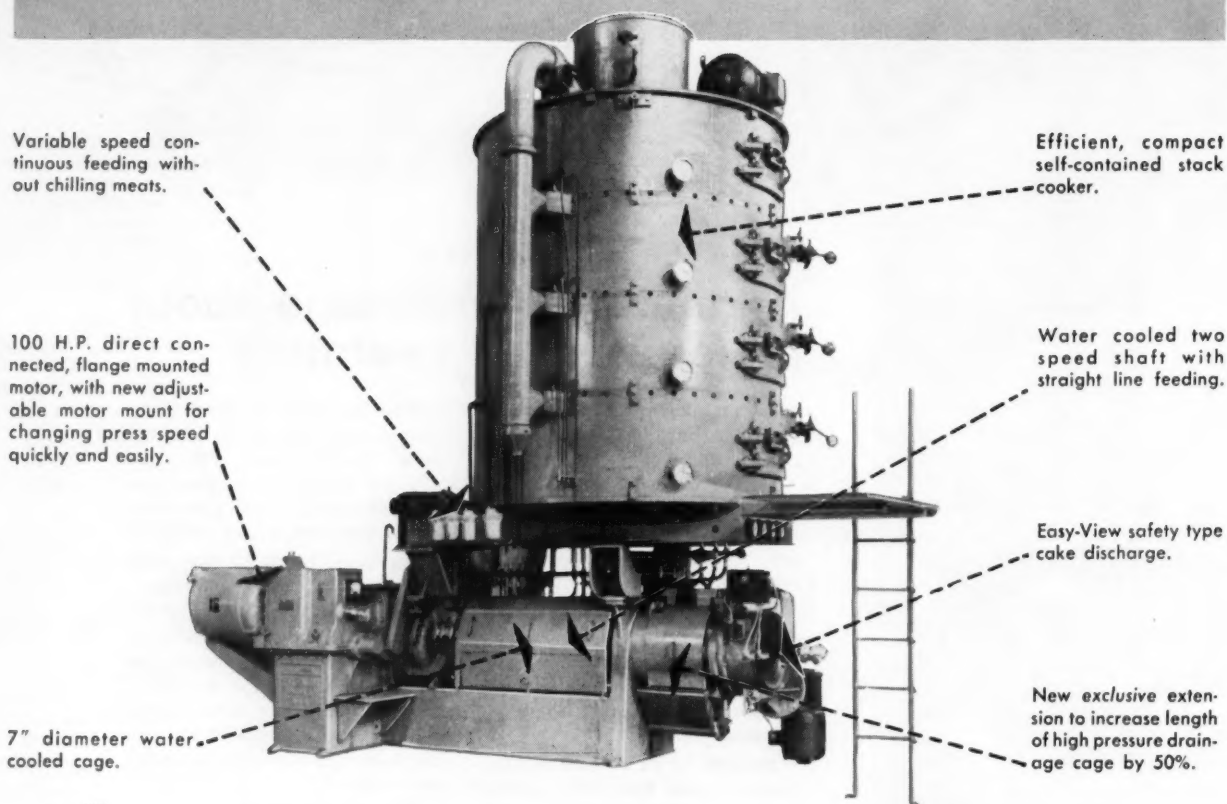
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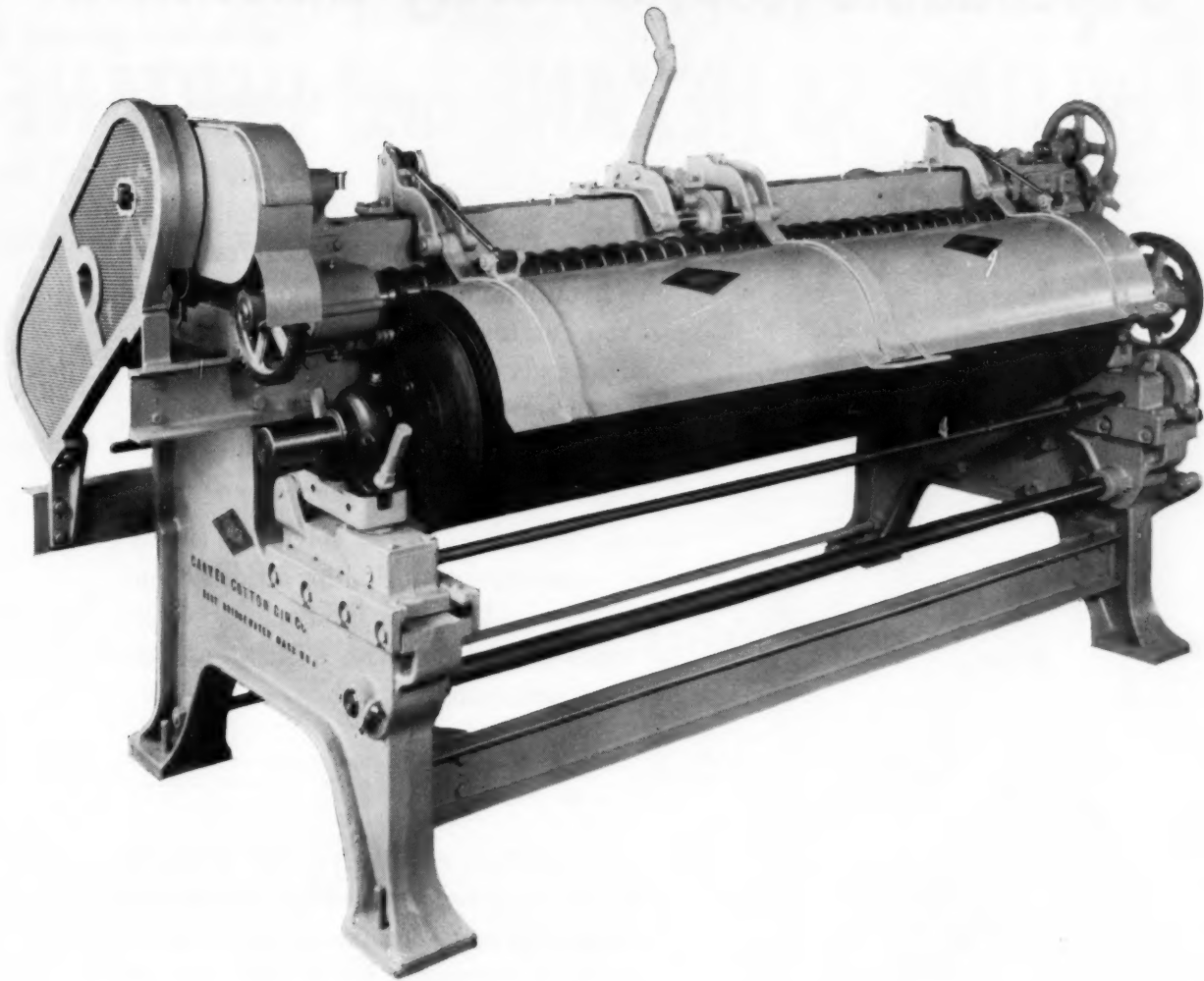
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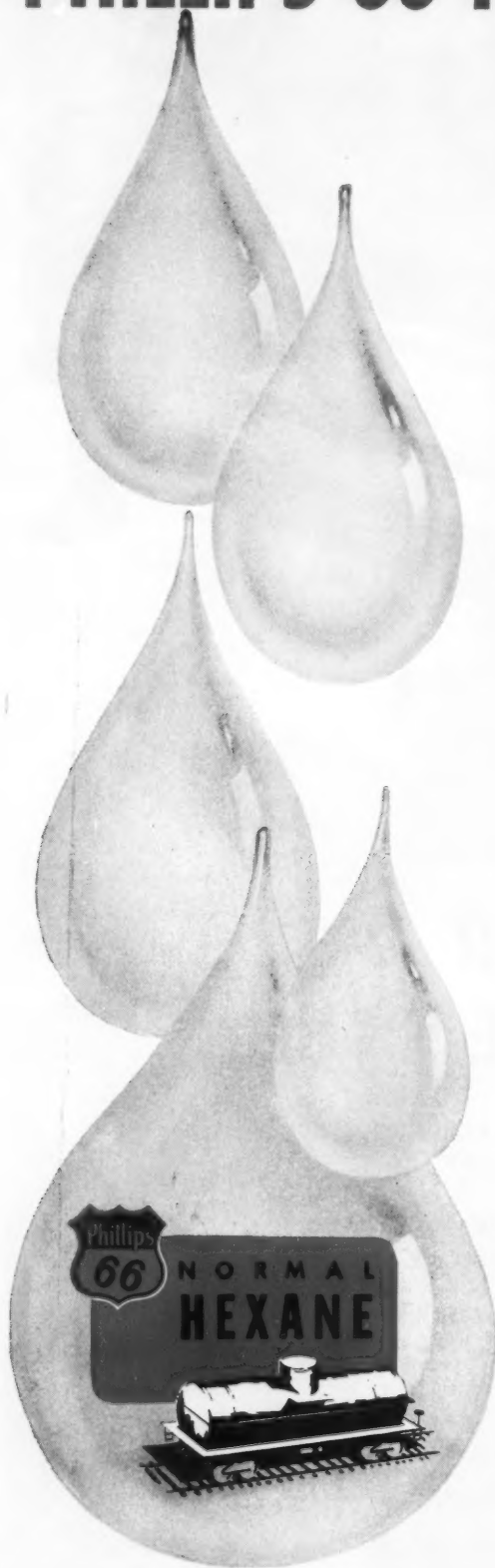
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A growing market for vegetable oils that could use 225 million pounds annually is analyzed in this summary of study recently published by National Cotton Council.



THE FEW STATES that now permit the production of mellorine are shown on this map from the National Cotton Council's study of the market outlet for vegetable oils in frozen desserts.

Outlook for Mellorine Good

A FINE FOOD — so new and so restricted now that many members of the cotton and oilseed processing industries can't buy it in their home towns—offers the best opportunity in a lifetime to sell vegetable oils in a new market. Millions of pounds of cottonseed oil and other fats have gone into this frozen dessert, mellorine, in the few years it has been on the market, and in the one-out-of-four-states in the entire U.S. in which this wholesome food can be produced.

Mellorine could use 150 million to 225 million pounds of fats and oils each year. The importance of such a potential market is suggested by the fact that this volume would be far larger than the amount of cottonseed oil that went into margarine each year in the prewar period of 1935-39—when margarine faced a situation quite similar to that facing mellorine today.

• **First Data Now Available**—This growing market for vegetable oils is such a youngster that many persons in the industry, itself, are not too familiar with it. Furthermore, very little accurate information has been available in the past.

For this reason, the National Cotton Council began, in November, 1953, a study of the potential demand for cottonseed oil and other oils and fats in mellorine. The results of that study, brought up to date, have now been published by the Council in the first comprehensive analysis of the market outlet for vegetable oils in frozen desserts. Council staff members Charlie W. Russell and Frank A. McCord are the authors of the publication.

Among the many facts about mellorine of interest to members of the cotton and vegetable oil industries in the Council's publication are the following:

• **How the Market Is Growing**—As recently as 1952, only four states were making significant quantities of the frozen dessert which is known by many different brand names, but for which the term "mellorine" has been adopted. (The product is defined as "a frozen dessert made with edible vegetable and/or meat fats and oils, milk solids, sugar and flavoring.") These states were Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas, and they produced 11,218,000 pounds of mellorine in 1952.

By the end of 1953, six more states (Alabama, Arkansas, California, Montana, Nevada and Oregon) permitted mellorine production, and the U.S. output had jumped to 24,207,000 pounds.

Mellorine production in 1954, when South Carolina joined the list of states authorizing the product, was 31,416,000 pounds.

The accompanying table shows mellorine production by states, as estimated by USDA:

State	Mellorine Production (1,000 Gallons)		
	1952	1953	1954
Illinois	2,457	5,300	4,681
Missouri	1,780	2,493	3,017
Oklahoma	542	2,215	2,927
Texas	6,439	12,507	17,635
Alabama	—	56	144
Arkansas	—	166	325
California	—	1,130	2,260
Montana	—	79	124
Nevada	—	—	8
Oregon	—	261	295
Total	11,218	24,207	31,416

As shown in the table, total production of mellorine in the four original states amounted to 28,260,000 gallons in 1954, an increase of 152 percent over 1952, the first year for which production statistics are available. Production in the other states almost doubled between 1953 and 1954.

• **Use of Fats** — The Council publication points out that adequate statistics are not available on the different oils used in mellorine. However, according to the trade, cottonseed, soybean, and coconut oils are the principal oils used in mellorine. Most mellorine fats are made of blends of these three oils, with some corn oil, peanut oil, and meat fat also being used. A recent check of twelve major brands of mellorine fats revealed that six contained blends of domestic vegetable oils, two contained blends of domestic oils and coconut oil, two contained coconut oil only, and two contained meat fat only.

Trade estimates indicate that cottonseed oil accounted for 40-45 percent of the oils and fats consumed in mellorine in 1954; soybean oil for 40-45 percent; and meat fat, coconut and all other oils for 15-20 percent.

In the four major producing states, it is estimated that the consumption of fats and oils in mellorine increased from 5,008,000 pounds in 1952 to 12,717,000 during the last calendar year.

The estimated potential market of 150 million to 225 million pounds of vegetable oils in mellorine is based on the assumption that the pattern in the U.S. will follow that indicated in Texas. The Council publication contains detailed information as to how this forecast was calculated.

Whether cottonseed oil and other fats can develop a market of this size depends on four major conditions, the authors of the study say. They are legislation, sales promotion, product quality and prices.

• **Legislation** — On this important matter, the Council bulletin comments:

"As a new product, mellorine faces a maze of prejudices and restrictions. Currently, only 11 of the 48 states allow the manufacture and sale of mellorine. Within these states, there are various types of laws and regulations which restrict the sale of mellorine. Some states do not permit the sale of mellorine in attractive packages. Some states have restrictions on the size of packages in

which mellorine can be sold. One state requires that mellorine be produced in separate plants from ice cream. Sales at soda fountains and in public eating places usually are prohibited.

"Some states specify that mellorine is not to be labeled 'imitation ice cream.' Since the Federal Food and Drug Administration requires products made in semblance of ice cream to be labeled 'imitation ice cream' when shipped in interstate commerce, interstate shipments of mellorine are practically non-existent. These regulations present a serious handicap to mellorine manufacturers and distributors located near state boundaries. Also, the lack of a federal standard for mellorine would preclude national sales campaigns even though

mellorine could be manufactured and distributed in all states.

"In some states where mellorine production is not allowed, state officials charged with enforcing regulations pertaining to manufactured dairy products have opposed legalization of mellorine on the premise that it would create a control problem. A check with officials in several states where mellorine is now legal revealed, however, that the number of prosecutions involving the sale of mellorine as ice cream decreased after a standard for mellorine was promulgated or the product otherwise made legal. Some officials in states where mellorine is legal question the constitutionality of state laws and regulations which prohibit the manufacture and sale

of mellorine. Likewise, many potential manufacturers of mellorine question the constitutionality of state laws which prohibit them from manufacturing and selling mellorine.

"Before maximum consumption of mellorine can be achieved, restrictive laws and regulations must be removed or modified to permit the manufacture, distribution, and sale of the product in all states. Manufacturers state that restrictions on the type and size of packages should be modified to permit the sale of mellorine in attractive containers—on which mellorine is properly identified as a wholesome, nutritious product made of edible fats and oils other than butterfat—in sizes demanded by consumers. Interstate regulations should be relaxed to permit shipments of the product from one state to another. A federal standard for mellorine should be promulgated so that mellorine can be advertised and merchandised nationally."

• **Promotion Essential** — Ample advertising and merchandising are essential for mellorine to develop fully its potential consumption; but the market study indicates that adequate promotional work has not been done everywhere that mellorine can be sold.

With such a new product, sales and educational work is needed among manufacturers, retailers and consumers; and the authors emphasize that all sales promotion and educational work should be based on the merits of mellorine, which should not be merchandised as an imitation or inferior product.

• **Product Quality** — Consistent, high quality is equally essential for mellorine to become firmly established in the market. When properly manufactured with good ingredients and fortified with Vitamin A, mellorine is reported to be equal to ice cream in nutritional value, and comparable in taste, smoothness and flavor.

Manufacturers report that there are four basic requirements in making a high-quality mellorine: (1) proper emulsification; (2) proper stabilization; (3) a good fat; and (4) high quality ingredients in addition to fat. A low quality product will result when any one or more of these basic requirements is not satisfied.

"The available information suggests that the percentage of fat content required to make the best mellorine depends entirely on the quality of the fat itself. Mellorine manufacturers need more factual information about fat percentages which make the highest quality product. If fat qualities vary, and if the fat content of mellorine should be varied according to the quality of the fat, such information should be compiled and made available to all mellorine manufacturers to facilitate their efforts to make high quality products," the report continued.

According to the trade, cottonseed oil accounts for the highest percentage of vegetable oils consumed in blended fats for mellorine because of quality advantages over soybean oil, its strongest competitor. For the most part, mellorine manufacturers stated that they did not know enough about the quality advantages and disadvantages of the different oils to specify a fat made with a particular oil or blends of oils. They pointed out that some types of mellorine fat have a tendency to become stale or

(Continued on Page 42)

Mr. Ginner...the most important part of your business is your

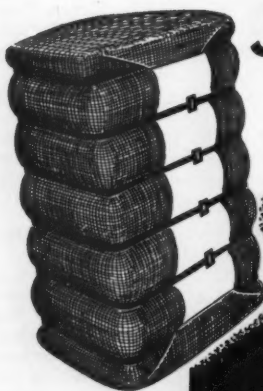


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Lint Supply May Be 50 Million Bales

■ **WORLD consumption far below anticipated stocks, survey by international group shows.**

Seriousness of the world's cotton situation is indicated by the October Monthly Review issued by the International Cotton Advisory Committee. The Committee is an intergovernmental organization to promote cooperation in the solution of international cotton problems.

Free world cotton production, now estimated at 30.7 million bales, is likely to set an all-time record high, the Committee points out. With the carryover of nearly 20 million bales on hand at the beginning of the current season, total free world cotton supplies may exceed 50 million bales for the first time in history.

• **Foreign Production** — Production outside the U.S. will set an all-time high, and the Committee's publication makes the following comments on the situation:

Production has increased every year since 1947-48 and in the aggregate has almost doubled over this period.

The upward trend in cotton production is apparent in virtually all countries.

The rate of increase has accelerated in the last two seasons.

Of late this increase has occurred despite the tendency to lower cotton values.

Cotton production has now become entrenched as a major industry in many countries where cotton was relatively unimportant a few years ago.

The continuous upward trend in cotton production has exploded the myth that the production potential for cotton outside the U.S. is limited.

If present trends continue, in two more seasons cotton production outside the U.S. may be sufficient to meet all consumption requirements outside the U.S. without any imports from that country.

• **Consumption Outlook** — A comprehensive discussion of the consumption outlook, published in the Monthly Review, leads to the conclusion that consumption during the current season probably will be at about the same level as last season, when the world used 27.6 million bales.

Any increase that occurs in the U.S. may be more than offset by the expected decline in Western Europe, Japanese consumption probably will level off at about the present rate, but the outlook still is favorable for some gains in other Asiatic countries.

• **School Offers Crop Dusting Courses**

THE FIRST COURSE in crop dusting in California is being offered by Reedley College, Fresno County, and a local airport. The curriculum includes a ground class of laboratory and lecture sessions and flight instruction.

A number of educational, aeronautical and private agencies are cooperating in the project. Students completing the course must go through 150 hours of apprenticeship before taking the California test to qualify as an aerial applicator.

• **Gins Improved for Machine Picking**

IMPROVED GINNING is accompanying the trend toward increased mechanization in Lincoln County, Arkansas, County Agent W. E. Schroeder reports. During the past five years 10 gins have installed cleaning and drying machinery for better handling of machine-harvested cotton. More than \$200,000 is estimated to have been spent on gin improvements this season.

Approximately 100 mechanical pickers were used in harvesting half the 1955 cotton crop in the county. This compares with 80 pickers used to harvest 40 percent of the 1954 crop, 55 machines picking 33 percent of the 1953 crop and 27 harvesters gathering 20 percent of the crop in 1952.

Delta Council Directors Will Meet on Nov. 17

Directors of the Delta Council will hold their mid-year meeting Nov. 17 at Greenwood Country Club, Greenwood, Miss., President Luther W. Wade has announced.

Committee chairmen will make their reports to the board, which will review activities and act upon proposed programs.

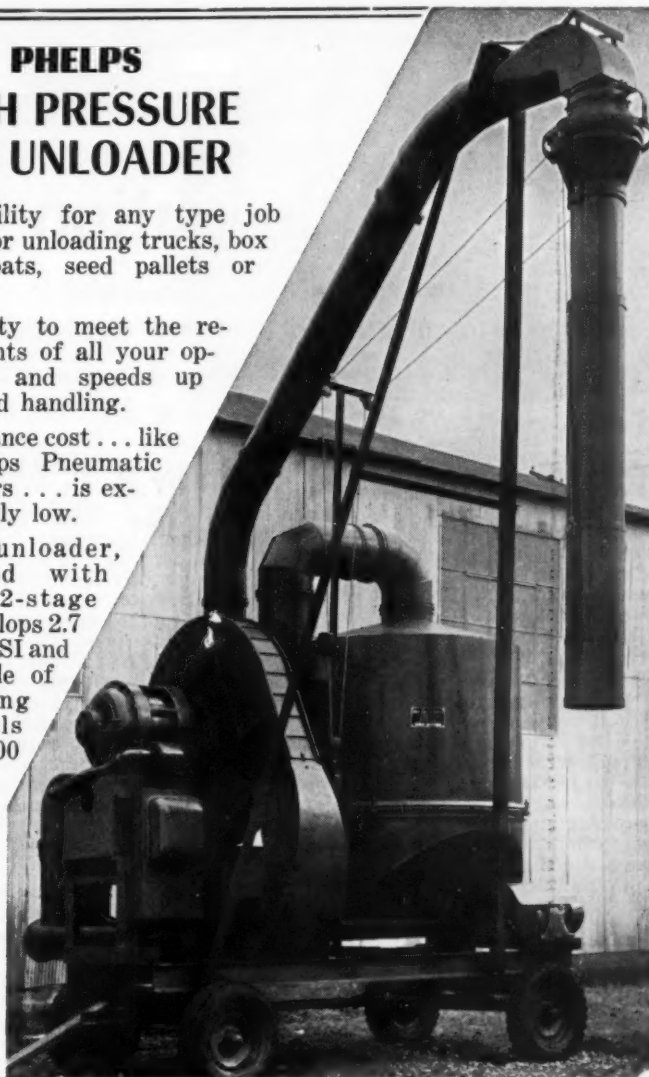
Bids Asked on Linseed Oil

Ten thousand tons of raw linseed oil are available for export sale, fob buyer's vessel at a Gulf port, USDA has announced. Commodity Stabilization Service Office, 1010 Broadway, Cincinnati, will receive bids up to Nov. 15.

PHELPS HIGH PRESSURE AIR UNLOADER

- ★ Adaptability for any type job loading or unloading trucks, box cars, boats, seed pallets or houses.
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THIS LEVELLED FIELD gives even distribution of water in rows and complete control of the irrigation water or rainfall. This USDA-SCS photo was made in Cameron County, in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas.



R. C. BARNES, JR., Temple, the author, is Assistant State Conservation Engineer in Texas for SCS.

Cotton Irrigation Guides for Texas

Many agencies have cooperated in compiling the detailed information to guide producers in the efficient and economical irrigation of cotton which is summarized in this article. Complete data are expected to be ready for general distribution during 1956.

THE USE of irrigation in crop production has increased tremendously in Texas, from slightly more than a million acres in 1939 to a figure now approaching the six million acre mark. Much of the increase in irrigated acreage has occurred in the past decade, not only in areas that depend entirely on irrigation for crop production, but also where irrigation is strictly supplemental to natural rainfall.

In many areas of the state the quantity of water of acceptable quality available for irrigation and the maintenance of soil structure and fertility are the two major limiting factors in crop production. Land owners and operators are becoming increasingly aware of the value of water, and insisting that the maximum use should be made of that which is available for crop production by using the best known methods of irrigation to meet the needs of irrigated crops and soils.

• **Planning Essential** — An irrigation system designed and used to assure the uniform distribution of the required amounts of water in the soil at the proper time, with the least amount of wasted water and the least amount of soil erosion, is essential. Under-irrigation, or not applying enough water as needed, doesn't get results as far as maximum crop production is concerned, and is, therefore, expensive and wasteful of water and labor. Over-irrigation, or applying more water than is needed, wastes water and can retard plant growth, leach out valuable plant food, and create troublesome highwater tables and tillage problems.

No irrigation plan would be complete

By R. C. BARNES, JR.

without provisions for maintenance of soil fertility and soil structure by regularly returning large amounts of organic matter to the soil in the form of soil-building cover crops or other means. Irrigation and the resulting increased production use the organic matter in the soil at a rapid rate. Organic matter helps to give structure to the soil and holds the soil open, permitting it to take up water more rapidly. It aids in the storing of more water in the soil for plant use, cuts down on the evaporation of soil moisture, and insulates the soil against excess temperatures. Good soil management and good irrigation methods go hand in hand.

The still-growing interest in irrigation has brought about the need for more definite design standards applicable to the numerous and widely varied irrigated areas of the nation. As a result, the Soil Conservation Service, in conjunction with state experiment stations, colleges, the Extension Service, USDA Agricultural Research Service, and other interested agencies, is in the process of preparing irrigation guides for use of technicians in making technically sound plans for the design and installation of irrigation systems.

Irrigation guides have been completed in Texas in tentative form, and it is anticipated that they will be ready for general distribution in 1956.

The basic data used will insure that irrigation systems designed within the limits of these guides will be capable of

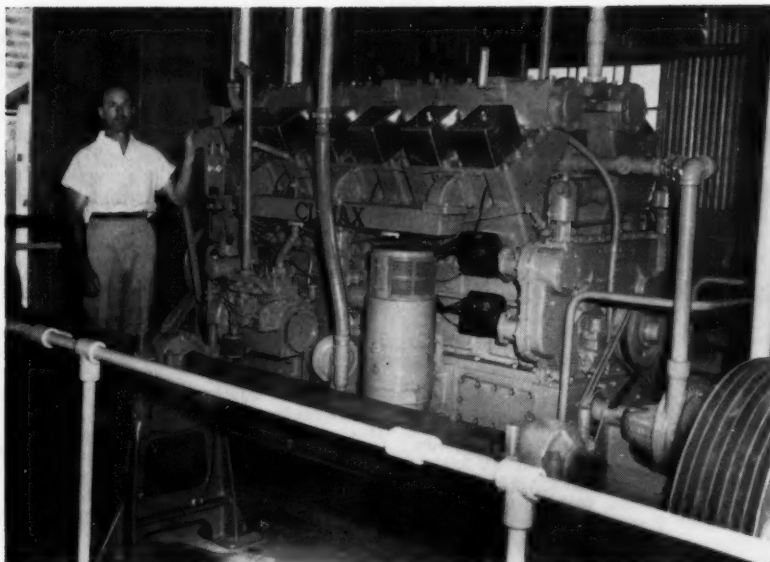
supplying the amount of water needed by plants for maximum production during periods when the crop is making its greatest demands on the soil for water. They cover the major soils and types of crops found in different problem areas in soil conservation throughout the state. Although they are technical tools of the Soil Conservation Service used in assisting cooperators of soil conservation districts, they will be available to other agencies, engineers, irrigation companies, and others interested in irrigation.

Experience to date shows that these guides will be a valuable tool as an aid in understanding the principles of irrigation, since they point out many of the problems and limitations imposed by soils, topography, crops, and the amount of water required for irrigation.

Available research findings and field experience were used in the preparation of these guides. Improvements in the guides will be made as more research

(Continued on Page 38)

Guides to the irrigation of cotton and other crops similar to the information in this article, are being compiled by other states; and, while the Texas information will apply to conditions in some of these areas, it is planned to publish articles from these other cotton-growing states for which data are available.



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• **Cotton Haunts Washington** — Cotton—millions of bales of it—haunts Washington officials in their waking hours and disturbs them in their sleep. They call cotton their No. 1 farm crop worry.

The situation has been getting worse recently, and prospects for early improvement have become dimmer. It is a bleak outlook, as Washington sees it.

There are several reasons given for the recent increase in official pessimism. First, the planned 1955 reduction in production has failed to develop. Second, the total U.S. supply will top a record-breaking 25 million bales. Third, the foreign demand outlook, both for the short- and long-run, is not favorable.

Acreage allotments already set for next year, the minimum allowed under the law, afford little hope for any improvement in the supply situation. As a matter of fact, it is expected to be worse a year from now, especially if yields stay up.

It is, however, the world cotton situation that is causing the greatest concern. This is emphasized in the recent report of the normally cautious and conservative International Cotton Advisory

Committee, an intergovernmental organization of 32 cotton producing and consuming nations. (See the article on the Committee's report elsewhere in this issue.)

In the past 10 years cotton acreage outside the U.S. has been going up faster than we have been reducing acreage in this country. In fact, total world plantings this year were about seven million acres larger than in 1945.

"This upward trend," comments the Committee, "is apparent in nearly all countries and if this continues, production may be sufficient quantitatively in another two or three years to meet all consumption requirements without any imports from the U.S."

• **Export Drop Expected** — USDA cotton officials, privately, think this can mean a 50 percent reduction in exports by 1958. In predicting that, they assume that both U.S. and world cotton policies will continue substantially unchanged. Those who advocate changes in U.S. policy are extremely vague about what they should be.

Here are some of the hard facts fac-

ing cotton. An all-time record will be set in the 1955-56 world cotton year for world production; total world supplies are at an all-time high; and the U.S. supply, also, is at a record high of between 25 and 26 million bales.

There is almost a two-year supply of cotton on hand in the free world. Likewise, the U.S. has sufficient cotton to meet expected domestic and export demand for two years.

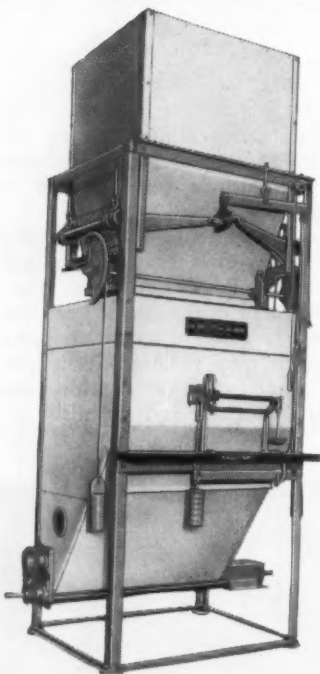
• **Problem Is Difficult** — The situation poses some very difficult problems. Agriculture Department officials estimate that the 1955 acreage cut forced some 55,000 farmers out of cotton production. The additional cut next year may add some 20,000 to that number, they think.

But that may not be the end of it. Loss of even 50 percent of our export market could result in another three million to four million acres being taken out of production. We hear alarmist talk of a 1958 cotton acreage allotment of between 13 and 14 million acres.

• **What Was Wrong?** — Two big questions are being raised in connection with cotton. The first, now water over the dam, is: What have we done wrong?

Most government cotton officials say our "high support" program has been chiefly responsible for encouraging increased acreage in other countries. They argue that if we want to recapture world markets we are going to have to compete on (1) price, and (2) quality.

• **What Can We Do Now?** — The second question is: What do we do about it now? On that there is no consensus of official thinking. Secretary Benson wants to do two things. First, offer U.S. cotton at competitive world prices, with the gov-



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ernment picking up the tab for the difference between that and U.S. prices.

Second, he wants to lower U.S. support prices, with wide grade and quality differentials. Price supports on the 1956 cotton crop are not due to be announced until after the first of the year, but inside talk now indicates that the reduction may be as much as four to five cents a pound.

Grade differentials are almost certain to be wider next year than this. Congressional comment in recent months has indicated growing support for greater premiums and discounts based on quality, not only of cotton but of other crops.

The price support issue seems certain to split the coming session of Congress wide open. Cotton people who have made their views known to Washington are sharply divided.

Benson's well-known and firmly-established views in favor of lower supports now appear to have irrevocable Administration backing. That was emphatically stated by the President in his recent Denver talk with Benson. It seemed to indicate a certain veto of any legislation to restore 90 percent of parity mandatory supports.

• **How Low Must Prices Go?** — How low would U.S. prices have to go to hold even our present export market and halt the upward trend in acreage in other countries? Again, there are wide differences of opinion.

Most export officials we've talked with think about 25 cents a pound, $\frac{7}{8}$ Middling, would just about turn the tide in our favor. A few think that the price might have to go lower in order to regain

Cow Causes Scandal In Barnyard

Connie, a Shorthorn cow at Adelaide, Australia, not only is a medical curiosity but a female to set all of the tongues to wagging in the barnyard. She produced a Jersey calf three weeks after she had given birth to a Hereford calf. Declared a veterinarian: "Physically, the second birth was a freak. Matrimonially, it was a scandal."

a "normal" share of the world market.

A top USDA cotton official, who asked that he not be quoted by name, had this comment: "The way things shape up now we have to choose between competing, price-wise, for the world market, or cutting our acreage back to approximately U.S. demand, or to somewhere around 13 million acres."

The immediate problem of moving more U.S. cotton abroad is sure to come up for debate early in the next session of Congress. Southern Congressmen and Senators are divided on the export subsidy question, just as there is division over the lowering of price supports.

Cotton Export Meeting

USDA's cotton export advisory committee is scheduled to hold a meeting in New Orleans on Nov. 9.

• Mills Get Special Release on Seed

FACTS about whole cottonseed and cottonseed meal for livestock feeding have been sent to mills in Arizona, California and New Mexico by the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association. These states received the mimeographed sheet, which was sent to all mills last year, because of a press release from the Arizona Extension Service on the subject.

A. L. Ward, Educational Service Director, Dallas, pointed out in a letter to the mills in the West that the Arizona Extension information, while not incorrect, does not contain the whole story and might be detrimental to feeders and to the crushing industry by causing the holding of cottonseed for feeding to livestock.

Committee Will Meet

Members of the research and technical services committee of American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute met Nov. 2-3 at Clemson, S.C.

Mexican Cotton Group Has New Publication

"Revista Algodonera" is the title of a new publication, the official organ of the Asociacion Algodonera Mexicana (Mexican Cotton Association). It is published monthly at Matamoros, Mexico, and printed in Spanish.

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Pink Bollworm Reports Mostly Encouraging

Pink bollworm inspections through mid-October indicated a generally favorable situation, despite increased numbers of bollworms found in some quarantined areas, USDA reports.

No pink bollworms have been found in gin trash inspections this season in Alabama, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina. In Louisiana, outside of Cameron and Calcasieu Parishes, only five parishes—Sabine, DeSoto, Caddo, Webster and Claiborne—showed infestations and these were very light. Arkansas inspections showed pink bollworms in Little River, Hempstead, Lafayette and Logan. Most East Texas and inspected Oklahoma counties reported increased numbers of worms.

• Texas Ginners Get Tax Information

INFORMATION on federal and Texas unemployment tax and compensation regulations have been sent to ginners of the state by Ed H. Bush, Dallas, executive vice-president of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

Questions and answers on the subject are contained in the Association's Newsletter No. 17, dated Oct. 28.

Contract Is Renewed

Oklahoma A. & M. College and Ethiopia have extended until 1958 their agreement for the U.S. school to provide technical agricultural assistance. Fifty-two persons are working in Ethiopia under the program, which began in 1952.

Jerry Parnis Heads Judges For Cotton Maid Contest

Jerry Parnis, New York designer, will serve as chairman of judges for the 1956 Maid of Cotton contest in Memphis, Dec. 27-28, according to Ed Lipscomb, sales promotion and public relations director for the National Cotton Council.

Miss Parnis will head a seven member judging committee to choose King Cotton's 1956 courier. She will be the only woman member of the board of judges; other judges will be representatives of the cotton industry and related organizations and will be announced later.

Miss Parnis has done outstanding work with cotton in her collections. She was one of the first to recognize the importance of the fabric, and helped to bring cotton out of the kitchen into leadership in the world of fashion.

New USDA Soil, Water Conservation Chief

Dr. Cecil H. Wadleigh, career scientist and administrator in USDA, was named chief of the Soil and Water Conservation Research Branch on Oct. 26. Dr. Byron T. Shaw, administrator of the department's Agricultural Research Service, made the appointment, filling the position which has been vacant since the death of Dr. Robert M. Salter on Sept. 13, 1955.

In his new post, Doctor Wadleigh will direct and coordinate USDA soils research in 41 states.

Prior to this appointment, Doctor Wadleigh served in the Soil and Water Conservation Research Branch as head of the section of soil and plant relations, a post he has held since the formation of the section in 1954.

Leaflet Points Out Crop Progress in Georgia

Progress made by the Georgia Crop Improvement Association since its organization 10 years ago is highlighted in a leaflet, "Better Crops Through Better Seed," written by Hugh Inglis, agronomist—seed certification, Extension Service.

"The planting seed situation in Georgia is gradually improving," Inglis points out. "The work of the GCIA is making better seed available, and county agents are doing much to make farmers conscious of the need for planting good seed of the right variety and are teaching them to read and understand seed certification tags," he added.

In the 10 years, the Association has grown from 62 to 598 members with 56,901 acres of certified seed meeting field requirements for certification. This does not include about 1,000 acres in foundation seed which were inspected and made available to seed growers.

Inglis stated that the new varieties should outyield the old standards as much as 25 percent. This would mean several million dollars of additional income to Georgia's agriculture.

■ D. P. GRANBERRY, Laurel Oil & Fertilizer Co., Laurel, has been elected president of Mississippi Manufacturers' Association.

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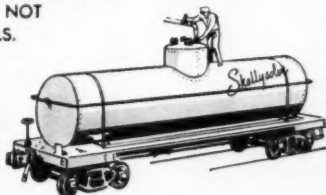
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SKELLYSOLVE-H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or D. Closed cup flash point about -20°F.



MRS. WILLIS P. LANIER is shown preparing some of her cookies which friends persuaded her to market commercially and now are on sale in Atlanta.

Husband Is Just the Taster

Cookie Skill Paying Off

MRS. W. P. LANIER, wife of Buckeye mill leader at Atlanta, turns her ability in making cookies into a growing business enterprise.

THE COOKIE PROJECT of Mrs. W. P. Lanier of Atlanta has won wide recognition for her, put her in business and kept her husband busy as a taste-tester and general assistant during his vacation.

Incidentally, (and only incidentally because the story is really about Mrs. Lanier) her husband is district manager for the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., a past president of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and active in many industry programs.

• **Began in 1953** — Nola Lee's Frozen Cookies now are on the market at many stores in the Atlanta area and Mrs. Lanier (Nola Lee) spends each Friday and Saturday demonstrating them at some store.

It all started back in 1953, when friends persuaded her to enter a recipe in the Pillsbury baking contest. The judges agreed with her friends and she won a trip to the nationally-televised contest in New York, along with some valuable prizes.

Mrs. Lanier's cookie making was the subject of a recent feature article in The Atlanta Constitution which said:

An Atlanta woman is still seeing cookies in her dreams. So is her husband, who has done everything from taste-testing to giving the larger part of a three-week vacation to helping his wife finish a cookie project.

Mrs. W. P. Lanier turned her kitchen into a part-time research laboratory

about a year ago when she set her mind to develop a variety of frozen cookies that could be put on the market.

Mrs. Lanier started with some of her favorite drop or rolled cookie recipes. She varied the flour, sugar and flavorings until the cookies seemed right for freezing.

Finally, with the help of neighbors, neighbors' children, Mr. Lanier and their own three children, Willis Jr., 22; Don, 19, and Sandra, 15, Mrs. Lanier decided on four flavors that everyone liked best. Then she made sure each was exactly as it should be after being taken from the freezer, sliced and baked.

Chocolate pecan and oatmeal went over best with the children. Mrs. Lanier and her friends took especially to the Brazil nut and date nut cookies.

The next step was changing measures into large quantity recipes. Here she was assisted by a local baking company, now doing the baking and delivering.

• **Lucky Number 13** — The first cookies reached the stores in Atlanta on Oct. 13.

"Because that's my lucky number and also the baker's," said Mrs. Lanier.

Two of her children were born on the 13th. Two years ago she reached the finals of the national bake-off contest on the 13th, and stayed on the 13th floor of the hotel while in New York for the contest.

Here is the recipe for Brazil nut melts that took Mrs. Lanier to the 1953 bake-off.

Brazil Nut Melts

- 1/2 cup shortening
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 2 egg yolks
- 6 tbsps. ground Brazil nuts
- 1/2 tsp. grated lemon rind
- 1/8 tsp. salt
- 1 cup sifted flour
- 3 tbsps. orange juice
- 1/2 cup thinly sliced Brazil nuts
- Confectioners' sugar

1. Cream shortening, add sugar and egg yolks and cream thoroughly. 2. Mix the ground nuts, lemon rind, salt and flour together and add to the creamed mixture alternately with orange juice. 3. Fold in sliced nuts. Drop by teaspoons onto a greased cookie sheet and bake 10 to 12 minutes at 400 degrees. 4. While hot, roll in confectioners' sugar. Makes 40 small cookies.

This also is the recipe that inspired Mrs. Lanier's first efforts at frozen cookies. From this she developed the Brazil nut frozen cookie, followed by the other three flavors, all now available in many Atlanta markets.

• Cotton Escrow Plan Legalized in Texas

THE COTTON ESCROW program, which has been in effect in the Texas Valley on a voluntary basis, will be put back into effect on a legal basis next year, according to John C. White, state commissioner of agriculture.

A contract was signed in Austin on Nov. 1 with the First National Bank of McAllen to become escrow agent for the multi-million dollar pink bollworm fund for the four Rio Grande Valley counties.

Cotton farmers in Cameron, Willacy, Hidalgo and Starr counties voted for the escrow program under a law passed by the last session of the Legislature. The program is designed to assure destruction of cotton stalks in the area.

The McAllen bank will handle the fund at a service rate of six cents per bale of cotton, paying for all salaries, materials and services involved in administering the program. The Legislature set a limit of 7 1/2 cents per bale.

Valley farmers will post \$7.50 per bale of cotton ginned to be put in the escrow fund. Growers who fail to meet the cotton stalk destruction deadline will be required to pay for plowing up the fields from the escrow fund, in addition to penalties.

Money remaining in the escrow fund after the six cents per bale has been deducted will be returned to the growers 30 days after the plowup deadline.

Arkansas Soybean Yield Above Expectations

Soybean yields in Arkansas are "turning out better than anticipated," C. A. Vines, associate director of the Extension Service at Little Rock, said.

Harvesting is coming along fine and earlier fears that soybean yields would be low were not altogether justified.

Fiber Machines Tested

Results obtained with the Pressley, Clemson and Stelometer cotton fiber strength testing machines are compared in a recent study published by USDA. Authors of the publication are Samuel T. Burley, Jr., and Frances Carpenter, cotton technologists.

• Farmers' Net Income Continues Lower

NET INCOME of farmers for the third quarter of 1955 was about five percent less than in the second quarter of the year and 10 percent below the rate in the third 1954 quarter, USDA estimates.

Greater decline in prices received by farmers than in their costs accounts for the reduction in the net income, as the volume of marketings was about normal.

Farmers' cash receipts for the first nine months of 1955 totaled \$19.7 billion, four percent less than in the corresponding 1954 period. Receipts have been smaller than a year earlier in every month of 1955 except April.

Cost of Cloud Seeding Lowered in California

A reduction in cloud seeding operations' cost to land owners of two California counties, Tulare and Kern, will be in effect this year under a program adopted by the Southern Sierra Corp., a non-profit organization sponsoring the work.

The assessments this year will be four cents an acre for mountain land and eight cents for farm land. Last year the assessments were five cents and 10 cents, respectively. Plans call for both aerial seeding and ground generation with the operations divided about evenly between them.

Floyd Jones, a meteorologist, will make his headquarters at a radar installation on Bear Mountain where he will be able to determine the results of the cloud seeding. He will be in two-way radio contact with the planes and will order the flights stopped for the day whenever the operation is proving ineffective.

The Tulare County Board of Supervisors has voted \$5,000 toward the cost of the operation. Kern County, which contributed approximately the same amount last year, is expected to join in the program.

B. F. Fairless To Dedicate Feed Technology School

Benjamin F. Fairless, one of the nation's top industrial executives, will speak at the formal dedication ceremonies for the new Feed Technology School at Kansas State College in Manhattan, Nov. 10.

The dedication of the pilot mill at Kansas State climaxes an industry-wide drive to establish the only formula feed curriculum in the world for training future members of the feed industry. Cash contributions from industry and donations of equipment, machinery and services helped to make the new college wing possible.

"Industry, Agriculture and Education—a Three-Way Relationship" is the theme of the day's activities.

A special train will take the former head of U.S. Steel and members of the feed industry and allied trades to Manhattan from Kansas City the morning of Nov. 10. Because of the importance of the event and the fact that the establishing of the \$500,000 feed mill wing is an industry wide project, many members of the feed trade will attend the dedication.

Nile Dam Would Provide Many Needed Answers

Egypt fears the famine or feast cycle it once knew; this is mostly controlled by the fickle waters of the Nile River, whether they be too low or too high. Egyptians intend to settle the problem by building a dam 600 feet high and 4,000 feet long. Material in it will amount to 17 times the bulk of the Great Pyramids of Giza, and the cost will be more than \$300,000,000, the Egyptian government estimates.

The new dam, which is expected to provide an economic revolution, will be located four miles south of the present Asswan Dam in upper Egypt.

The dam will add two million acres of cultivated land, almost a one-fourth increase in the total cultivated area of

Egypt. It will also provide electric power for developing industry. Until now the country has been almost totally dependent on agriculture.

The dam is also linked to the problem of Arab refugees uprooted from their homes in the Palestine war. If completion of the dam assures Egypt's own people an adequate supply of water, it will be possible to channel water from the Nile to the Sinai peninsula where the United Nations is willing to settle some 50,000 refugees.

Reference Book on Meat

A new reference book on the meat industry and its products is available from American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago 5, without charge.

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U. F. Coleman, Jr., left,
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THIS is believed to be the first boll weevil ever seen in Mississippi.

First Mississippi Weevil

CORPSE impaled on a pin at Mississippi State College is a grim reminder of invasion that has cost cotton producers millions of dollars during the past half-century.

A CORPSE with a steel spike piercing his body is on display at Mississippi State College as a 52-year-old reminder of the time when cotton farmers of that state did not have to battle an enemy that has cost the cotton industry millions of dollars in Mississippi, alone, during the past half-century.

The corpse is that of a boll weevil, believed to be the first one ever seen in Mississippi, though certainly not the last.

As shown in the accompanying photograph, the specimen is impaled on a pin with a card bearing the words "Texas—9-20-1903."

Dr. Ross E. Hutchins, entomologist and executive officer of the State Plant Board says "It is interesting how we happened to find this specimen. We happened to run across an old ledger in which insects which were collected at that time were recorded and given numbers. Upon checking in our collection, we found the boll weevil mentioned in the ledger and identified it by the corresponding number."

Records indicate that this specimen was sent from Texas to Professor Glen W. Herrick, professor of entomology, in 1903.

The following year, Mississippi farmers began to report damage to cotton which they attributed to the boll weevil. The first reports came from Laurel, Wesson, Bovina and Slate Springs. Six years later the pest had become common throughout that state, and within

a few years had spread eastward to the Carolinas.

Discovery of the corpse of the first weevil ever seen in Mississippi gains added interest when considered in relation to the current fight to keep the pink bollworm out of the state.

Using \$54,000 appropriated by the Mississippi Legislature, the State Plant Board a year ago established inspection stations at Mississippi River bridges to intercept pink bollworms before they could be brought into the state. During five months last season, there were 14 separate interceptions of pink bollworms, involving 92 living worms.

The stations are being continued this season, and officials hope that they will help to prevent the invasion of a cotton foe that has been even worse than the weevil in the countries where the pink bollworm has become established.

Etheridge Elected Head Of Fertilizer Group

M. P. Etheridge, Mississippi State College, was elected president of the Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials at the recent meeting in Washington.

Also elected was J. D. Patterson, of Oregon, as vice - president. Bruce B. Cloaninger, of South Carolina, was re-elected as secretary-treasurer.

Margarine Manufacturers Have New Staff Member

Edward M. Rider, of Arlington, Va., has been appointed to the staff of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers. Since Oct. 17, he has served as assistant to the president, Siert F. Riepma, with headquarters in Washington.

Part of his past official duties have included information specialist of the Maryland State Soil Conservation Committee in cooperation with the Extension Service at the University of Maryland; publicity director for the Maryland Conservation Field Day, a one day renovation of Mrs. Nellie Thrasher's Frederick County farm which attracted 50,000 spectators from this area and was given nationwide coverage.

Georgia Farm Ponds Are Tripled During 1954

The conservation program aided in building more farm ponds in Georgia last year than in any three previous years, according to John F. Bradley, state administrative officer for the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee.

During 1954, 1,998 ponds for livestock water and irrigation were constructed. "Of these," Bradley reported, "86 were built primarily for irrigation."

Bradley pointed out that about one out of every five farm ponds in the state was built with ACP cost sharing. Only ponds constructed primarily for livestock water or irrigation are eligible for ACP aid.

Cotton Ginned to Oct. 18

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1955 prior to Oct. 18, 1955, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1954 and 1953, as reported by the Bureau of Census were:

State	Ginnings (Running bales—linters not included)		
	*1955	1954	1953
United States	**7,189,552	**7,819,807	**8,745,552
Alabama	807,991	678,978	832,381
Arizona	128,282	216,995	247,963
Arkansas	823,168	849,736	834,355
California	118,575	249,537	219,256
Florida	14,421	15,715	13,418
Georgia	549,674	562,209	625,882
Louisiana	381,063	441,883	479,916
Mississippi	1,200,264	1,141,015	1,478,898
Missouri	193,510	277,124	301,667
N. Mexico	50,336	94,475	96,410
N. Carolina	184,354	284,231	349,245
Oklahoma	123,970	135,738	189,404
S. Carolina	435,235	439,867	576,322
Tennessee	241,569	358,799	422,197
Texas	1,929,905	2,061,567	2,060,828
Virginia	3,869	6,085	12,060
All other states	3,366	5,853	5,350

* The 1955 figures include estimates made for cotton gins for which reports were not obtained in time for use in the preparation of this report. Figures on cotton ginnings prior to Oct. 18 were collected by mail and reports were not received for all gins at which cotton had been ginned.


** Includes 313,958 bales of the crop of 1955 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which were counted in the supply for the season of 1954-55, compared with 383,229 and 345,860 bales of the crops of 1954 and 1953.

The statistics in this report include 2,806 bales of American-Egyptian for 1955, 4,423 for 1954, and 7,434 for 1953.

Cotton consumed during the months of September 1955, amounted to 874,837 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Oct. 1, 1955 was 1,209,252 bales and in public storage and at compresses 11,796,569 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 19,243,000. Total imports for the month of August, 1955, were 7,379 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 60,438 bales.

AMMO-PHOS[®] *is water soluble*

FERTILIZER

AP*  *makes the difference in crop response*

Experiments prove that crops take up more phosphate from water soluble Ammo-Phos fertilizer than from common mixed fertilizers. It's the AP* that makes the difference.



MAKE THIS SIMPLE TEST

To determine if the fertilizer you are now using is water soluble make this simple test. Place one-half teaspoonful in a glass of water. Then place a similar quantity of Ammo-Phos in another glass of water. Stir both mixtures for several minutes. Notice how water soluble Ammo-Phos goes into solution while the mixed fertilizer collects at the bottom of the glass. Even if left for several days, the ordinary mixed fertilizer will not dissolve completely.

This water solubility of Ammo-Phos means that your growing plants have all of the plant food available. You get what you pay for and your crop gets what you put in the ground. See your Mathieson dealer today and let him show you how AP* makes the difference in crop response.



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• Batting Institute Will Plan Activities

PLANS for the National Cotton Batting Institute's second annual meeting, to be held in Chicago Nov. 15, call for a review of the work accomplished during the past year and an outline of 1956 activities.

Members of NCBI will assemble at Hotel Conrad Hilton to hear a detailed report by R. T. St. John, executive secretary. A three-fold program of advertising, merchandising, and publicity has been conducted by the Institute for cotton-cushioned products since its organization in 1954. St. John will point out how this work is expanding markets for bedding, furniture, and automobile seats that are cushioned with cotton.

The Institute's advertising committee, which met in Memphis, Oct. 24, approved a schedule for 1956. Next year's campaign consists of nine full-page consumer insertions. Six of these will appear in full color and three in black and white. NCBI ads will be seen in the leading women's magazines, McCall's, Ladies Home Journal, and House Beautiful. These national consumer publications will carry the cotton-cushioning story to over 30 million readers and mark the first time that full-color advertising has been used in this campaign. McCall's and Ladies Home Journal are new publications on the Institute's advertising schedule.

Highlighting the new campaign will be ads that feature the 1956 Maid of Cotton. She has won international prestige for cotton in the apparel field and

the use of her picture will reinforce the Institute's efforts to maintain the position of cotton as the leader in cushioning. The Maid will be photographed in the New York Furniture Market learning the inside facts about fine furnishings. She chooses cotton-cushioned furniture for many of the same reasons that makes cotton today's top fashion fiber.

Emphasis is being focused on feminine appeal in the new ad program as a result of market studies which reveal that the vast majority of bedding and furniture purchases are made by women. Special themes, such as coolness, will be featured seasonally. Insertions in the three national consumer magazines will be supported by trade advertising in leading bedding, furniture, and retailing journals.

Special attention will be given the identification campaign which encourages bedding and furniture manufacturers and their advertising agencies to tie in with Institute ads. Under this program, manufacturers are urged to mention cotton in their own advertising and receive additional support from the campaign as well as to bring about greater coverage of the cotton story.

The campaign for cotton-cushioned products is sponsored jointly by the Institute and the National Cotton Council. NCBI membership consists of linter and waste dealers and manufacturers of cotton batting. Today's roster, which has grown from an original 45 companies, totals 166.

September Margarine Output Below 1954

Margarine production for September reached 113,923,000 pounds, registering a 24 percent increase over August and comparing with 118,051,000 pounds production during September 1954, Siert F. Riepma, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, reports.

The first nine months of 1955 totaled 977,274,000 pounds compared to 995,297,000 pounds for the same period during 1954. At this rate, the annual 1955 production may be expected to run about 1,300,000,000 pounds.

Creamery butter production in September registered 91,585,000 pounds. In August it was 103,310,000 pounds, and in September 1954 it was 92,259,000 pounds.

Creamery butter production for the period of January through September 1955 reached about 1,086,430,000 pounds or seven percent below the same 1954 period, according to government reports. USDA forecasts margarine and all butter consumption this year at 8.3 pounds and 9.3 pounds per person, national average.

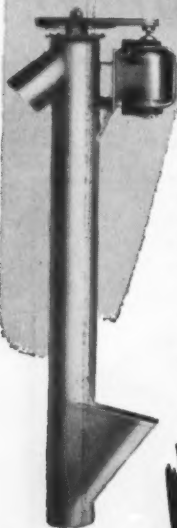
Roy B. Davis Is Named Delegate to Council

Roy B. Davis, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, has been selected as a crusher delegate member of the National Cotton Council from Texas, Jack Whetstone, Dallas, secretary-treasurer of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has announced.

Davis succeeds Ben R. Barbee, Western Cottonoil Co. Division of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Abilene.

Want a Nice Year 'Round Profit...?

Install KELLY DUPLEX feed mill equipment



SCREW ELEVATOR

Custom made to handle your particular conveying problem.

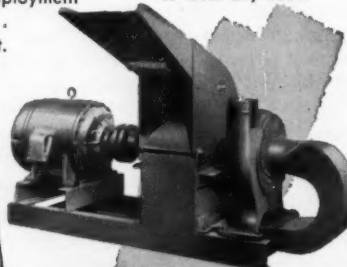
With grain becoming increasingly more important in the agricultural economy of the South, forward-looking cotton ginners have already adapted their operations to include Kelly Duplex grain handling and processing equipment. They've found that this equipment, designed and built for top efficiency, low maintenance and long life, is able to give them steady, year 'round business and employment ... greatly increased volume ... and, above all, a GOOD profit. It can do the same for you!

Let us help you ... plan your program by supplying advice and full details on machinery
Mail the Coupon!



VERTICAL FEED MIXER

Available in 6 sizes ½ to 5 ton capacity—to meet any need.



MODEL "M" HAMMERMILL

with direct connected motor

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Yes, I'm interested in planning a feed mill program. Without obligation, please send me full details on the machines checked.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Molasses Mixer | <input type="checkbox"/> Electric Truck Hoist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cob Crusher | <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Scalper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Cutter and Grader | <input type="checkbox"/> Chain Drag |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Sheller with Blowers | <input type="checkbox"/> Attrition Mill Blower |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regular Corn Sheller | <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Crusher-Regulator |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pitless Corn Sheller | <input type="checkbox"/> Grain Feeder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Magnetic Separator | <input type="checkbox"/> Grain Blower |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forced Air Carloader | <input type="checkbox"/> Complete Line Catalog |

• Even Deserts May Have Downpours

EVEN DESERTS have downpours of rains at times, A. E. Grimes, U.S. Weather Bureau, Washington, points out in a recent discussion of moisture and vegetation in desert regions.

Sudden and unexpected storms and floods occur occasionally in practically all deserts in the world, he says. Among such unusual events which he lists are the following:

In the Libyan Desert of Egypt, with no rainfall in certain localities for more than a year and with an average of 1.18 to 3.54 inches per year over most of the region, instances of heavy but sporadic storms have been recorded. These, usually of thunderstorm type and occurring frequently in the evening, cause floods in the usually dry wadis resulting in the destruction of life and property even at considerable distances from the storm.

As an illustration of this phenomenon Helwan, Egypt, having an annual fall of only 1.46 inches reported 1.77 inches during a severe storm on April 19 to 21, 1909, with resultant damage to houses and the cotton crop.

Projects in certain regions of Egypt have been planned and in some cases completed for controlling water from these downpours and storing it in reservoirs to be used in the cultivation of the land. Sand dunes serve as natural reservoirs in the vicinity of Baltim, where approximately 7.87 inches of rain fall each year.

The sand, which absorbs much of the rain, may be piled to a height of more than 12 meters. By tapping these dunes near the base, fresh water may be obtained. Masuf Baltim, a summer resort without rain during the summer, is almost entirely dependent on this source of water. The sand dunes also provide sufficient water to sustain date palms, grapevines, and vegetables.

In central Chile, near the southern margin of the Desert of Atacama, heavy individual showers have occurred at infrequent intervals. Copiapo, with an average annual amount of 0.67 inch over a period of 24 years, reported on July 10, 1902, a deluge of 2.14 inches, resulting in a damaging flood since the excessive amount of water could neither be absorbed by the soil nor evaporated into the air rapidly enough. At this time, as on other similar occasions, the rivers overflowed, covering the arable land with gravel and sand, damaging the irrigation system, and destroying the plant life.

• **Fog and Dew Aid Plants** — Pointing out that irrigation is usually required to grow crops in areas with less than 15 inches of annual rainfall, Grimes cites Western Australia as a region growing good wheat crops on about 10 inches of rainfall. This is because evaporation is very low and rain falls when needed.

Fog provides nourishment for the vegetation in arid areas with a suitable climate. Where this occurs the plants are hygroscopic, having the capacity to readily absorb sufficient moisture through their leaves to meet their needs. Mountain slopes ranging from 500 to 1,800 feet high around Paposo, Chili, have unusual amounts of fog. These slopes with the average precipitation of less than 3.94 inches annually have vegetation for 9 months out of the year supported by this heavy coastal fog.

Mist and dew also help greatly to sustain plant life under proper climatic conditions. At Lima, Peru, with an annual rainfall of 1.63 inches over a 10-year period, mist, which oftentimes becomes a dense layer of vapor, is observed during the morning followed by heavy dews at night. Besides supplying sufficient moisture for these hygroscopic plants with the aid of refreshing dew, this

layer of mist helps protect the plants from the heat of the sun.

In the highlands of Yemen, southwestern Arabian Peninsula, moisture required for the coffee trees, grains, and vegetables is supplied by the mist rising from the Red Sea which also provides a shade from the midday sun during the rainless growing season. This area receives approximately 20 inches of rain per year which properly distributed could furnish an ample supply, but since practically all of the total amount for the year falls in the late summer months it contributes little to plant growth. This emphasizes the importance of the distribution of rain during the growing season in areas where the total or mean annual amount for the year is light, Grimes adds.

In the Namib Desert, the narrow coastal strip of Southwest Africa extending from the Kuene River to the Orange River, the mean annual rainfall is less than one-half inch accumulating from occasional showers. Although rarely occurring in a measurable amount, the heavy mist-rain or dew is the most important form of precipitation in this area. Observed chiefly in the cool season and early in the morning, a low stratus cloud covers the sky during the day and descends to the ground at night leaving a deposit of moisture. Although the mists-rains in this area are similar to the fog in the vicinity of Paposo, Chile, where vegetation exists nine months out of the year, they do not yield enough precipitation to sustain plant growth as they occur less frequently during the warm months of the growing season.

East Texas Soybean Tests Proving Satisfactory

Soybean strains developed at Texas Research Foundation continue to look promising for East Texas conditions, according to Dr. C. L. Lundell, director of the Foundation. Tests at Winona and Henderson this year indicate that soybeans soon may be profitable for that area.

Dr. E. H. Collister, chairman of the Foundation's field crops department, made two plantings in mid-June, one at Henderson and one near Winona. The planting at Henderson included 20 of the Foundation's strains that showed the most promise in 1954. The improved strains are being evaluated in comparison with 13 standard varieties. In Winona 21 of the top producers in the 1954 test there were planted. These 21 strains are being evaluated in comparison with 12 standard varieties.

Seven Renner strain of soybeans produced yields of over 25 bushels per acre. Those yields compare with the national average yield of 19.9 bushels per acre. One more year of testing in East Texas is necessary before the Foundation can recommend commercial production.

Chemists' Short Course Proceedings Issued

Proceedings of the 1955 Short Course on Analytical Techniques, given by the American Oil Chemists' Society at the University of Illinois last August, form a supplement to the November issue of the AOCS Journal.

Bound reprints of the supplement will be available for \$3 each from the American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

No Complaints When Cotton Is Grouped

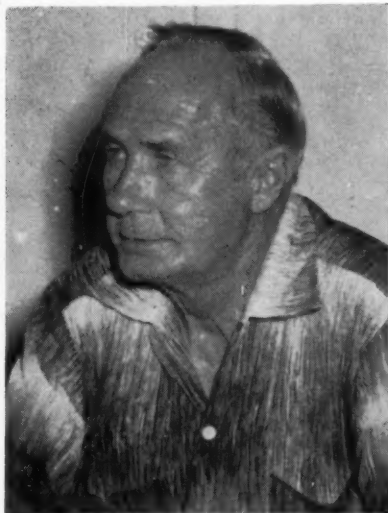
M. L. BECKING gets better sample and turnout by ginning two kinds of cotton at different times.

■ **LOADS** of seed cotton arriving at Union Avenue Gin of Coberly-West Co., Bakersfield, Calif., are divided as to machine-picked and hand-picked loads. Each type is then ginned separately. This permits proper drying, cleaning and ginning of each type. Called "seed cotton grouping", this idea is advocated by authorities and used by more ginners each year. It was described in detail in The Press last Aug. 13.

M. L. Becking, manager of Union Avenue Gin says: "By bulking as much machine-picked cotton together as possible, and doing the same with hand-picked cotton, even though it may put one man's cotton ahead of others', the ginner can adjust heat, cleaning and ginning methods to each type. From my experience, this will provide a better sample and a better turnout."

"All my growers have reacted favorably to this system. They like it. We have had no complaints."

"We do, however, use caution in trying to keep a suitable balance between the number of loads of each type cotton that we run through at a time."



as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• More Spreads Used

HOUSEWIVES are continuing to buy more margarine and butter than they were a year earlier, the monthly survey conducted for USDA indicates. In August, householders reported that they used 4.7 percent more margarine and 1.4 percent more butter than in the same 1954 month. USDA estimates total purchases for use in homes at 86 million pounds of margarine and 59 million pounds of butter during the summer month. August margarine purchases were about three million pounds larger than during July, 1955.

• San Joaquin Wells Dry

ECONOMIC RUIN can result from wells drying in the San Joaquin Valley's West Side unless the San Luis Project to provide water is developed, according to J. E. O'Neill, president of the Westlands Water District in California. Engineers say wells costing \$60,000 or more are lasting less than 10 years, and the underground water table is dropping 25 feet yearly. The San Luis Project is designed to take to the West Side winter runoff water that now flows into the Pacific. Sponsors hope to secure passage of a federal bill authorizing the development at the next session of Congress.

• More Than A-Bombs

MORE ENERGY than is contained in 250,000 medium-size atomic bombs is wasted through forest fires in the U.S.

each year, according to Professor Kenneth P. Davis, University of Michigan. Forty acres of burning brush waste as much energy as is in an A-bomb, Davis said, and 10 million acres of forests burn each year.

• Feasts To Be Smaller

THANKSGIVING DINNERS are likely to be a little lighter, at least as far as the turkey is concerned. The main course also will cost more. Turkey raisers are marketing their birds at lighter weights than a year ago, but current prices have been four to seven cents a pound higher, explains Esir Ablon, Dallas, Southwestern Poultry and Egg Association.

• Idea for Bosses

AN IDEA for other bosses (and employees) is the scheme worked by J. B. Hickman, manager of a department store at Williamsburg, Va. He announced that employees could get rid of him for 10 days by winning a sales contest in which the prize was a trip to Bermuda. They got rid of him.

• News to Him

DONALD D. HALLAM of Hobbs, N.M., wishes that people would tell him these things. He is speaker of the New Mexico House of Representatives and was the state's governor recently when the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state and president pro tem of the Senate were all away at one time. Hallam's

duties didn't bother him much, however, as he didn't learn about this until three days later.

• Back to Farm, Almost

PEOPLE are moving to the country, Census figures indicate; but they're not moving very far. Rural population increased 6.3 percent from 1950 to 1954, compared with the urban increase of 5.6 percent, but the rural rise is attributed to the movement to the outskirts of cities.

• Drouth To End—in '57

THE DROUTH which has held on through much of the Midwest for three to five years won't last forever. This assurance comes from Dr. Charles G. Abbott of the Smithsonian Institution, who specializes in long-range weather cycles. He says the drouth will end in 1957.

• Fast Pipe-Laying

A NEW METHOD for laying endless plastic pipe, without joints, that may be useful to agriculture has been patented. A plastic pipe extruder is placed on a tractor. As the tractor advances, the extruder is moved forward and lays the pipe at the rate at which the tractor moves. The patent was granted to Dr. John Bjorksten, Madison, Wisc.

• Heavy Papa Too Soon

GROOM Claude Brooks of Indianapolis knew that a husband should assert himself. The only trouble was that he started a little too soon. On his way home from the wedding, Brooks started telling his bride her duties. When they got home, Mrs. Brooks stayed in the cab and rode to see the judge. He annulled the marriage.

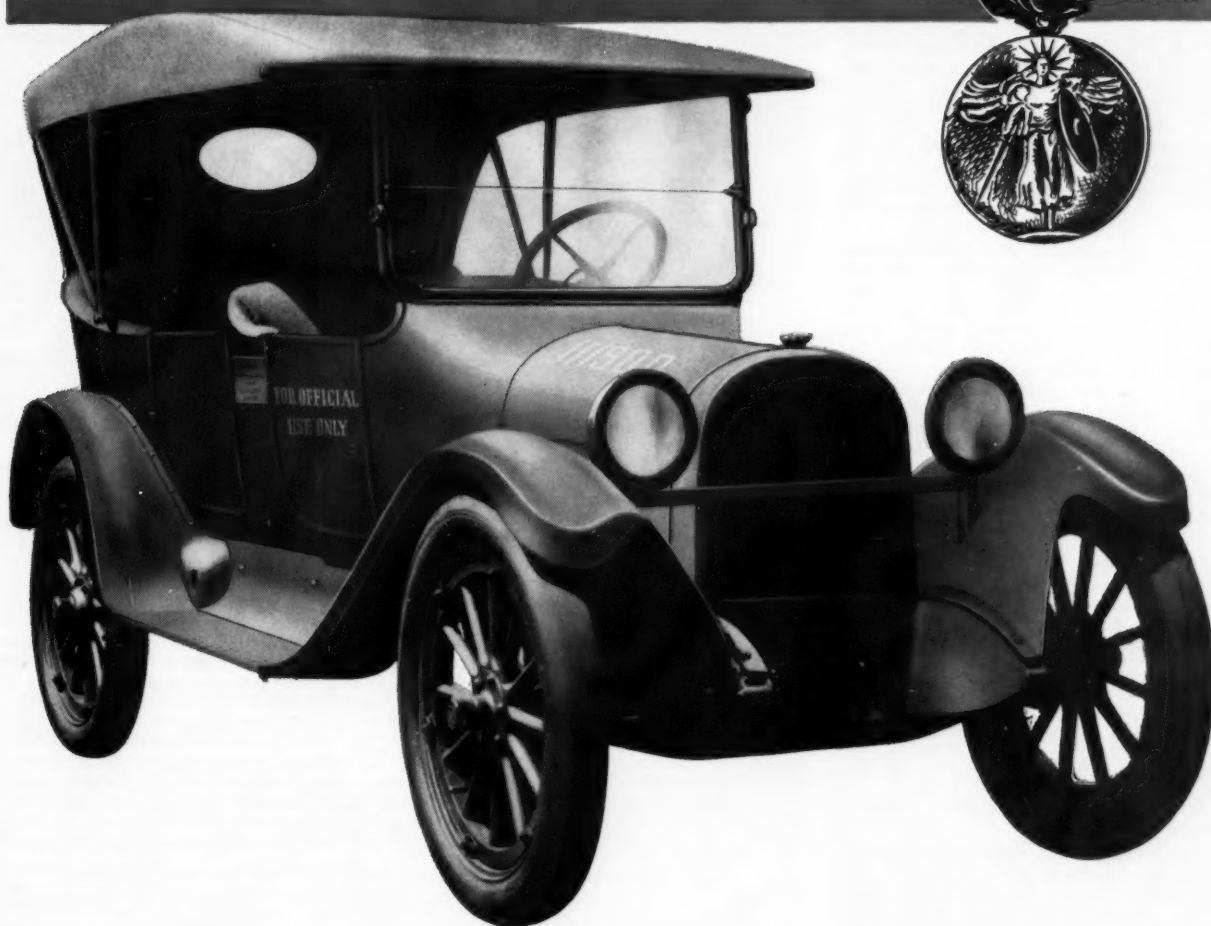


Cotton Leaders Attended Dedication

A. L. DURAND, Hobart, Okla., chairman of the board of the National Cotton Council and of the Oscar Johnston Cotton Foundation, is shown as he spoke at the dedication of the Foundation Building in Memphis, Oct. 19. The building houses both the Foundation and the Council. Seated, left to right, may be seen Garner M. Lester, Jackson, Miss.; Dr. W. J. Millard,

Presbyterian minister who gave the invocation; W. T. Wynn, Greenville, Miss.; Mayor Walter Chandler of Memphis, who spoke; Aubrey L. Lockett, Vernon, Texas; and Harold A. Young. Lester, Wynn, Lockett and Young are trustees of the Foundation as well as leaders in the Council. The ceremony was attended by many other leaders of the cotton industry.

PROVED PERFORMER



This Dodge is the first passenger car used by the U. S. Army as a combat vehicle. It accompanied General John J. Pershing on the 1916 Mexican Expedition, and at one time was driven by a young lieutenant named George S. Patton! The old car still runs beautifully, 40 years since it saw the smoke of battle.

Outstanding service and time-tested dependability are points of pride with Esso Hexane, too. These fine products have proved their worth over many years of use by customers who expect . . . and get . . . the highest quality for their money. Why not see for yourself? Specify Esso Hexane next time you order.

You can depend on ESSO HEXANE for

UNIFORMITY — Made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.

PURITY — High purity that helps avoid non-recoverable residues. Low non-volatile content.

MULTI-STORAGE AVAILABILITY — Can be shipped promptly from Baytown, Texas, or Bayonne, N. J. when you want it, where you want it.

EFFICIENT SOLVENT RECOVERY — Narrow boiling range allows complete removal from extracted oil and meal.

HIGH OIL RECOVERY — Results from "balanced solvency." Recovered oil has good color and refining properties.

MODERN HANDLING METHODS — Separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks are used throughout all Esso Hexane handling operations.

FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE — If you have a solvents problem or want further information on the specifications and characteristics of Esso Hexane—write or call our office nearest you. Our technicians will be glad to assist you.



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Spuds Were Slipping Because

People Prefer Peeled Potato

■ **PROFESSIONAL PEELERS**—not the kind that used to serve on KP duty—are helping the Irish vegetable to stage a comeback after per capita consumption had dropped 90 pounds in 44 years.

POTATOES were plummeting downward in the preference of American eaters until professional potato peelers came along to give the consumer what he wanted—peeled potatoes. Nobody likes to peel the pesky things, and USDA in a recent report says that commercial firms that peel potatoes may offer the Irish fruit a chance to stage a comeback.

Such a comeback, the Department points out, was greatly needed, for consumption per capita of the potato farmer's production in the U.S. dropped from 195 pounds in 1910 to 104 in 1954. Part of the drop probably was due to changes in nutrition—such as the emphasis on more green vegetables and fewer starches—but convenience had a lot to do with it, too. Per capita consumption of canned vegetables and frozen fruits and vegetables went higher as potato eating declined.

• **Processed Products Gain**—The bright spot in the potato picture in recent years has been the increased use of processed potatoes—chips, canned, dehydrated, frozen and freshly peeled. The total of all potatoes used by processors has increased from two pounds per capita in 1940 to nearly 15 pounds in 1954.

"Thus," comments the Department, "it appears that notable increases in per capita consumption have occurred among those food commodities that are relatively easy to prepare. Saving of time . . . tends to increase consumption through greater sales appeal.

"Restaurants and institutional eating places are especially apt to consider this time-saving factor in preparing their menus. They are likely to favor 'convenience' items in the interest of saving time and labor.

"When restaurants do their own potato peeling, they often utilize expensive labor that can be engaged in more productive work," said the Department. There also is considerable waste of potatoes in the process.

Today, these services can be purchased by restaurants and other institutions from a modern potato peeling plant in most cities. Potatoes first were peeled commercially in 1931 in the metropolitan area of Boston. Prior to World War II the industry developed slowly, peeling industry became more rapid and but after the war growth of the potato USDA last year surveyed the business.

The objective was to obtain information as to preferences of type, size and other data that might give some indication as to market preferences and opportunities for farmers to sell more potatoes.

The survey of the firms that make up the commercial potato peeling industry of the U.S. indicated they have already taken important steps in the direction of building their business on a solid foundation of satisfied customers. They are not only offering this product in a more convenient form but they are at-

tempting to select the right potato for each particular use.

Approximately two-thirds of the plants that participated in the recent study pretested the potatoes they were interested in buying, and cooked them, so they could judge their suitability for intended use by their taste and appearance after they had been cooked. If these samples failed to measure up to the standards of the peeler, the potatoes were not purchased.

These plants indicated they were not just peeling and selling potatoes. They were peeling and selling potatoes that were particularly suited to the use to be made of them.

Such practices should be strong selling points because it is not enough for a restaurant to serve potatoes; to be successful they will have to satisfy customers. Thus, the guesswork in selecting potatoes that are suitable for french fries, boiling, or hash browning can be reduced.

More knowledge about such practices, which make the use of potatoes

by restaurants and institutional eating places easier or more convenient, while at the same time help them to be sure of good quality, should also benefit growers by insuring greater consumption by these outlets.

Agricultural Scholarship Provided by Bank Club

Eight Georgia banks that have won Robert Strickland Agricultural Memorial Awards, given yearly for distinguished service to agriculture, have voted to extend the educational opportunities of the award program.

As a member of the Award Club, each bank will contribute \$100 annually to a college scholarship fund, according to George Bazemore, president of the RSAMA Club and president of the First National Bank in Waycross.

He said that each bank in the club already has had the privilege of selecting one boy or girl from its trade area to receive the scholarship worth \$2,000. "This annual scholarship, provided by the Trust Co. of Georgia, will be continued."

M. Monroe Kimbrel, executive vice-president of the First National Bank of Thomson, is chairman of the scholarship committee. According to him, two scholarships worth \$400 each will be awarded for the current school year and the recipients will be announced in the near future.

Irrigation Hikes Cotton Production

IRRIGATION PROJECTS in Mexico that have increased and will increase cotton production are shown on this USDA map. Production has almost doubled since 1950 to two million bales this season, produced on 2,718,000 acres, of which 2,471,000 are under irrigation. Total irrigation increased from 3,951,000 acres in 1930 to 7,660,000 in 1955. More land is added each year to the area under irrigation, and 2,200,000 additional acres may come into production by 1960. "Cotton is much the most profitable crop in northern Mexico," USDA comments, "and so long as export markets are available, farmers will plant it. If they do so on half the new land expected in the next five years, Mexico's cotton crop might conceivably rise by nearly 50 percent to about three million bales. An increase of only half this size seems readily possible."





Meal and Oil Research Studied

COTTONSEED MEAL research which has widened markets for this protein concentrate in feeding swine and poultry is being discussed in this picture by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, on the right, and Dr. A. M. Altschul, head of the oilseed section of USDA's Southern Utilization Research Branch at New Orleans. Samples of improved meal and oil produced in the research are being examined by the Secretary. The research which resulted in increased consumption of cottonseed meal is a program in which individual oil mills, USDA, state experiment stations and the NCPA Educational Service are cooperating.

• Farm Productivity Shows Big Rise

HIGHER farm productivity—in terms of production per acre, per man and per hour—is one of the big factors in the current surpluses in the U.S., in addition to other factors, statistics show.

The changing farm picture during recent years is indicated by the following comparisons, taken from figures compiled by USDA, the Farm Equipment Institute and other sources:

• **Farm Output Has Soared**—Expressed in terms of the 1939 value of the dollar, farm production in 1920 was \$7.5 billion. In 1930 it was \$8.4 billion, in 1940 \$9.9 billion and in 1953 had risen to \$12.7 billion.

The man hours required to produce this have dropped from 22.8 billion in 1920 to an estimated 17 billion man hours in 1953, while the acreage used for agriculture and forestry has declined about 18 million acres during the same period.

With the growing population, the cropland per person has decreased from over three acres in 1920 to about two today.

• **More Machines Used** — Increasing mechanization has played a major role in this higher productivity, and has reduced the number of persons required to achieve it.

The number of tractors on farms rose from 1.5 million in 1940 to 4.2 million in 1955, and the number of farm motor trucks more than doubled—rising from one million in 1940 to 2.7 million in 1955.

Ninety-two percent of all farms now

have electricity, as against only 77 percent in 1950, and the percentage with telephones rose from 38 to 44 percent in the last four years.

In 1920, it took nearly 13.5 million people working on farms to produce the crops and livestock products. Now 8.5 million persons produce the far larger volume of products. Production per farm worker is about 2.3 times what it was in 1920.

Some of the changes in farm production per man hour in the past three decades are shown in the following table, published by the Farm Equipment Institute:

Changes in Farm Output per Man Hour, U.S., 1920-1950.

	Production per Hour			
	1920	1930	1940	1950
All farm products	100	108	138	224*
Wheat, bu.	1.1	1.4	2.3	4
Corn, bu.8	.8	1.3	3
Hay, tons10	.11	.13	.20
Cotton, lbs.	15	20	25	40
Tobacco, lbs.	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.8
Soybeans, bu.	—	1.1	1.6	3.5
Milk, lbs.	27	30	31	40

* 1954.

USDA estimates that about half of the "labor savings" on American farms over the past 30 years is due to increased mechanization. Thus more and better farm machinery is the chief item responsible for the increase in output per man, says the Institute.

"Increased crop yields, second most important labor saver, account for about a sixth of the labor reduction. The remainder, one third, is due to: (1) larger livestock enterprises and increased production per animal (2) spreading over-

head labor over a larger volume of production and (3) elimination of operations and work simplification.

"Cotton furnishes an excellent example of the possibilities for reducing man labor through mechanization. Even with present progress in producing this important crop, it is still produced with technology ranging from mule power and half-row equipment to tractor power and four-row machines. Working with a mule and hand chopping and hand picking, production of a bale of cotton in the Mississippi Delta Area requires nearly 150 man hours. By complete mechanization a bale can be produced with only 25 or 30 hours of man labor."

• **Farmers Better Off** — Despite the serious problems that are ahead, farmers are much better off than they were in the 1920's.

Nearly three-fourths of all farmers now own the farm that they operate, as compared with only 57 percent for the entire U.S. in 1930.

Farm foreclosures this year have been at a record low rate of only 1.9 per 1,000 farms. This compares with 17.4 foreclosures per 1,000 farms in 1925 and 20.3 per 1,000 in 1935.

The "level of family living" index, taking 1945 as 100 percent, is estimated to have been 134 in 1954, compared with 122 in 1950 and 79 in 1940.

Farm people are better educated, too; USDA estimates today's young people in rural areas get an average of 10.5 years of schooling, compared with their parents' average of 8.5 years and their grandparents' 7.5 years.

• Aureomycin Keeps Hamburger Fresh

WONDER DRUGS that have proved useful in fighting diseases and in livestock feeding now are expected to help keep meat fresh longer. Ground beef treated with aureomycin at the Florida Experiment Station, Gainesville, kept much longer than untreated hamburger.

Dr. A. Z. Palmer, Experiment Station meats specialist, recently concluded a test in which some stored hamburger was treated with a small amount of aureomycin, the antibiotic. Palmer reasoned that the bacteria causing souring might succumb to aureomycin.

The experiment was successful. The aureomycin apparently controlled the bacteria. Untreated meat soured in from four to six days; the aureomycin-treated meat kept without souring for 10 days, and was thoroughly edible and good at the end of that period. Both batches of meat, incidentally, were kept under proper refrigeration.

Thus minute amounts of aureomycin—about 10 parts per million of hamburger—apparently did the trick.

The data obtained at the Florida Experiment Station confirm data already presented in scientific literature that show the beneficial effect of aureomycin on the keeping quality of carcass beef, fish and poultry.

Plans To Re-open Mills

Plans to re-open four Mississippi textile mills which he recently purchased have been announced by Joe Moore, Gaddsdon, Ala. He said that the purchasers "definitely" plan to resume operations at West Point, Winona, Kosciusko and Magnolia, Miss.

Research Fellow To Make Cottonseed Meal Tests

Cottonseed meals produced in commercial mills by a variety of methods are to be tested as to suitability for poultry and swine feeding in a new research project started by the National Cottonseed Products Association Educational Service and the Southern Utilization Research Branch of USDA.

The stepped-up program is being greatly aided through a research fellowship established by the NCPA. Biagio Piccolo, formerly of Brooklyn, N.Y., has been appointed to the fellowship, and will work at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans, under the immediate supervision of Dr. V. L. Frampton, head of the oilseed properties unit. The project will be un-

der the general direction of Dr. A. M. Altschul, head of the oilseed section.

The new project is an extension of tests carried on last year with cottonseed meals produced by prepress solvent extraction. Present plans are to investigate meals produced in commercial mills by the various processing methods generally used. These meals are to be analyzed for chemical properties and evaluated in feeding tests. A number of state experiment stations, and other state and industrial organizations will be invited to participate in the feeding tests.

Piccolo will make chemical analyses of the meals, supervise mixing of feeds, and make any other chemical studies which may be necessary in connection with the project.

Piccolo studied pharmacy at Fordham University, and received his B.S. degree



BIAGIO PICCOLO

in biology with high honors from Long Island University. He served in the Air Force from 1941 to 1945, spending three in the Mediterranean Area.

• Meal Fed in Rations For 5,000 Sheep

COTTONSEED MEAL fed in a ration containing about 70 percent concentrate feeds and 30 percent roughage has proved profitable for sheep fed by J. B. Kidd, Hale County, Texas.

He has a complete mixing plant at his pens and fattens about 5,000 sheep annually. "The Progressive Farmer" describes Kidd's feeding as follows:

"The basic ingredient is milo. To that he adds cottonseed meal, alfalfa hay, and cottonseed hulls or ground bundles—'whichever can be used to best advantage'—and minerals. By getting the feed all down to about the same size particles, and mixing it completely, he says the lambs are unable to pick out any particular portion.

"The normal sheep ration is about 50 percent roughage and 50 percent concentrate" Kidd says. "I feed about 70 percent concentrate. But I don't recommend that the average person feed a ration so highly concentrated unless he is thoroughly familiar with feeding and handling sheep."

Irrigated Sesame Yielding 700 to 1,000 Pounds

Irrigated sesame is making yields of 700 to 1,000 pounds per acre on the High Plains of Texas this season, according to estimates of farmers. About 5,000 acres of sesame have been planted by 100 farmers in the area.

Practically all of the commercial sesame on the Plains this year is going to Texas Sesame Seed Growers' Association, which encouraged the plantings.

Some sesame was damaged slightly by frost, during the first week of October, but most of it escaped serious damage.

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and for defoliation spraying. For complete information see your dealer or write for ConeJet Bulletin No. 61.

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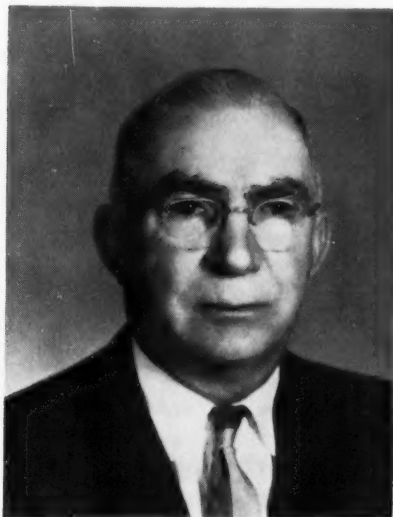
for the best in performance from equipment and chemicals!

30

NOVEMBER 5, 1955 • THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

Superintendents Plan Meeting at Memphis

Plans for the first regional meeting of Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, 3 p.m. Dec. 3 at Hotel Chisca in Memphis, have been announced by O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Memphis, chairman; and E. R. Lyle, Dyersburg Oil Mill, Dyersburg, Tenn., co-chairman.



E. E. KRESSENBERG

E. E. Kressenberger, Chickasaw Oil Mill, Memphis, Tri-States president, will preside over the business session.

"Correct Methods of Sampling" will be discussed by E. H. Tenent, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, and J. R. Mays, Jr., Barrow-Agee Laboratories of Memphis.



O. D. EASLEY

"Press Room Operations" will be the address given by Al French, French Oil Mill Machinery Co., Piqua, Ohio.

An open forum will follow the talks and there will be a reception and dinner that evening.

The Association plans another regional meeting in Little Rock on March 3.

LeFlore Certified Soybean Seed Growers Organized

LeFlore County Certified Soybean Growers' Association has been organized at Greenwood, Miss., with H. C. McShan of Schlater as president.

Other officers are Nolan Howard of Greenwood, vice-president; J. S. McBee of Greenwood, secretary-treasurer; and directors, Richard C. Shaw of Sidon, C. E. Humphries of Itta Bena and J. M. McIntyre of Greenwood.

"We are trying to encourage, promote and market a superior quality of certified bean," McShan stated. "This organization will be advertised over a wide area, so that dealers will know where

they can secure seed beans of superior quality."

The Association will work with the most popular soybean varieties for the Delta area, including Lee, Ogden, Dorman and Roanoke. It will encourage growers of certified seed to plant these varieties on land clean of noxious weeds, and where another variety of soybeans was not grown the previous year.

Dr. E. E. Hartwig, in charge of soybean research at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, talked at the organization meeting, explaining about varieties and quality.

LeFlore County has 3,088 acres of Lee soybeans for which certification has been applied. These beans are being produced by about 20 growers.



There's a Big Change in
COTTON, too!

The tremendous stride of industry in modernizing farming methods has a counterpart. The science of Cotton Breeding at Stoneville has kept pace. New plant characteristics, increased yield and decreased waste recorded by Stoneville cottons year after year go hand-in-hand with the improvements in mechanization. The increasing demand for these famous strains is unquestionable proof that Stoneville has met the challenge of developing cottons for today's needs.

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Through the same scientific principles used in cattle breeding, scientists at Stoneville have developed the best cotton for each specific need and territory. Delfos 9169 with its long staple and Stoneville 3202, famed for early maturity, are both being acclaimed for their adaptability to the exacting demands of mechanization.



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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—2 French screw presses, complete with motor starters, 5-high ring stack cookers, individual steam traps, pressure gauges, etc. Only about 50,000 bu. soy beans have been processed through each since new. May easily be converted to cottonseed crushing. \$17,000 for both units. Present replacement cost about \$52,000.—Fayette Soybean Mill, Fayette, Iowa.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern preprocessing or single press expeller mills.—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Filter presses; screening tanks; single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, with conditioners; several extra 36" cooker dryers and conditioners. All steel linter baling presses; 141-176 saw linters; seed cleaners; No. 153 separating units; bar hullers; lint beaters; stack cookers; rolls; hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers, each complete with 14" conditioner and 36" cooker; 5 high 60" ball bearing rolls. 176 and 141-saw Carver linters. 72" and 85" cookers. Butters milling machine. Double box linter press. Filter press. Attrition mills. Single drum hull beater. 42" Carver hullers.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 151 Leslie St., Telephone PR-5958, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—French cookers, seed crushing rolls, attrition mills, hammermills—Bauer Style 208 aspirators, solvent extraction towers, 150 KVA transformers, electric motors.—Cargill, Incorporated, Vegetable Oil Division, 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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150	Slipring	900	1566
200	Sq. Cage	900	1481
150	Sq. Cage	900	1188
100	Slipring	1200	1076
100	Slipring	900	1189
100	Sq. Cage	1200	758
100	Sq. Cage	900	879
75	Sq. Cage	1800	490
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Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Cotton gins, oil mills, compresses and grain elevators. Contact M. M. Phillips, Phone TE5 8555, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—All steel Lummus press with tramper and hydraulic piping and fittings. Used 3 seasons. A bargain at \$4500.—Box RB, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Automatic furnace (demonstrator), two heat stages automatically controlled, 100% pilot-safe, adjustable from one to three million B.T.U., perfect condition. At reduced price.—Faucher Control Co., P. O. Box 166, Arlington, Texas.

FOR SALE: To Be Moved—5-90 saw Murray gin outfit with steel building, 122' long by 30' wide. Outfit completely equipped with Murray latest type safety gins, Mitchell Super Chief extractors, two 24-shelf tower dryers, three 72" wide 7-cylinder inclined cleaners, 14" bur machine and Murray saw type lint cleaners, latest model down packing press and seed scales with high pressure seed blower. All electric driven. Outfit ginned less than 8,000 bales and in excellent condition. Reason for selling settling estate.—Write or call Mrs. T. I. Harrison, Sandersville, Ga.

FOR SALE—5-70 Lummus MEF feeders. Looks new, good as new. Also 6-70 Lummus conveyor distributor in A1 condition. All the above at a bargain.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 4-9626 and 4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-1949 Model, 80 saw F-3 Continental brush gins with stainless steel fronts, in new condition with seed hoppers and short flues. 5-80 saw Murray stands with glass fronts and complete lint flue system completely reconditioned. One ram and casing in good condition. One all steel gin building 30' x 108' with double suction shed. 5-60" plain rollers.—Kimbell Gin, Earth, Texas.

GINNERS—When in need of machinery or power or when you have machinery for sale or trade, call us first. We have many items of new and reconditioned equipment in stock, ready for prompt shipment.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephones: Day 2-8141, Night 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Scale 22 foot or longer. — Grover Mueller, Hallettsville, Texas.

WANTED—Facilities or location or installation with or without caustic refining equipment for the refining of cottonseed oil, but must have water facilities for loading barges and tankers including necessary land tank storage. If such facilities are available in the Texas Gulf area, please write to Box NK, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

Personnel Ads

POSITION WANTED—Day or night superintendent. Several years experience in oil mills, fertilizer plants, and gins. Screwpresses and expellers. A-1 references furnished.—Box RJ, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One (1) General Motors diesel power unit in good condition, model M6110, 245 h.p.—Morrilton Cottonseed Oil Mill, Morrilton, Ark.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—One 40-h.p. electric motor and switch box 220 amp. One 5-h.p. electric motor, 220 or 440. Three 30-h.p. and down, square D magnetic starters switch 220 amp.—Jack Brookshire, Slaton, Texas.

FOR SALE—One DD-5 Worthington engine, complete with twelve V-belt drive sheaves on motor and line shaft. 285 KV generator direct connect to engine, sheaves for both engine and line shaft. Can be seen operating 4-80 Murray Gin.—W. P. Hunter, Stoddard Gin Co., Bell City, Missouri.

• P & G Consolidates Two Subsidiaries

PROCTER & GAMBLE, Cincinnati, has announced consolidation of all functions of two of its subsidiary companies, the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. and the Buckeye Cellulose Corp., into one corporate unit to be called the Buckeye Cellulose Corp.

The consolidation, effective Nov. 1, will not affect the operations of Buckeye's oil and pulp mills in the South, a Procter & Gamble spokesman said.

Buckeye operates 16 cottonseed and soybean oil mills and two large plants for the production of dissolving cellulose pulp. The cellulose plant in Memphis, one of the oldest of its kind in the country, manufactures pulp from cotton linters. The plant in Foley, Fla., completed in 1954, produces pulp from pine trees.

Consolidation of the two companies, according to P&G, will strengthen the management of the operations and will simplify transactions between the two closely-related subsidiaries. P&G said the cottonseed and soybean mills in the future will operate under the name of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Division of the Buckeye Cellulose Corp.

Farm Mortgage Size and Totals Show Increase

Farm mortgages averaged larger during the first half of 1955 than in the 1954 period. Farm Credit Administration estimates that the average farm mortgage this year has been \$7,050, against \$5,990 a year ago.

Along with the increased size of loan, farm owners obtained the largest number of farm mortgage loans since 1951 and the largest amount of loans since these estimates were started in 1934. The amount, \$1.3 billion, compares with \$1 billion in the first half of 1954.

Commercial banks accounted for the largest proportion of the \$1.3 billion of any lender—24 percent. Individuals provided 23 percent; insurance companies, 22 percent; 12 Federal land banks, 20 percent; and miscellaneous lenders 11 percent. Among the lenders, the land banks had the largest increase in the amount of their loans which were up 60 percent from the first half of 1954. Recordings of insurance companies increased 34 percent; commercial banks, 22 percent; individuals, 18 percent, and miscellaneous lenders, 17 percent.

More Cattle Being Fed

Thirteen major feeding states had 19 percent more cattle and calves on feed on Oct. 1 than a year ago, USDA reports. The number of cattle placed on feed during the past three months was substantially larger than in the same 1954 period, and marketings of fat cattle have been smaller.

Stocks of Peanuts Large

Peanut stocks on Sept. 30 were 353 million pounds compared with supplies a year ago of 320 million pounds of equivalent farmers' stock peanuts (unshelled, uncleaned), USDA reports. Except for those in 1953, current stocks are the largest for the date since reports were started in 1938.

• Airplanes Becoming Top Farming Aids

AIRPLANES are rapidly becoming a major implement of agriculture in fertilizing, planting and spraying, and the number of aircraft used in farming now exceeds 7,000—or nearly five times the size of a commercial plane fleet.

One cultivated acre out of every six in the U.S. is being treated by aircraft. Government agencies estimate that aerial pest control, weed control and fertilizing add more than \$3 billion annually to farm income.

Each year more than 644 million pounds of dust-type chemicals are applied by air and 80 million gallons of liquid sprays. These materials would more than fill 1,000 freight trains, each 50 cars long.

Officials say aerial crop control work is done on more than 200 types of crops. Agricultural engineers expect a much greater expansion in the next five to 10 years.

The use of the airplane and the helicopter is growing at such a rate that the Agriculture Department is being urged to name a qualified man to coordinate all research being carried on by federal, state and other agencies in aerial farming.

Aerial spraying has grown largely around the use of war surplus training planes, easily converted for such use. Chemical companies have helped by manufacturing new chemicals.

Agricultural aviators usually hire out their services to farmers. Few farmers themselves engage in the work.

Here is the way a Civil Aeronautics Administration specialist described the aerial applicator in a recent speech:

"He is not a wealthy person. He does not have access to unlimited funds or subsidies to promote the welfare of his business. He has earned everything he has in the good old American competitive way. He is a portion of grassroots aviation—an industry that has become

one of the biggest segments of our aviation industry.

"He believes that the airplane can do aerial application jobs faster, better and more efficiently than any other type of machinery. He has made a lot of faces turn red by doing what was once considered impossible with an airplane."

The CAA specialist—Gale F. Hanson—added that if aerial applicators suddenly ceased operations, the result would be a food shortage that might well create a panic.

But agriculture is finding uses for the airplane other than caring for crops. More and more farmers are acquiring airplanes for transportation. The airplane is being used to count cattle in Western range areas, for patrolling fences and for planning erosion control work. The Agriculture Department uses

the airplane to check on farmer compliance with crop controls.

In some regions, operators of big tree farms use airplanes to drop new tree seed into cut-over areas. Planes are widely used to help fight forest fires.

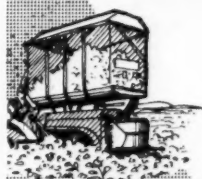
Those engaged in agricultural aviation generally agree that their industry's greatest need is an airplane designed especially for the work. Several aircraft manufacturers have been exploring the possibility of producing such a plane.

\$80,000 Fire at Gin

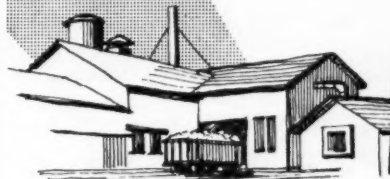
Damage was estimated at \$80,000 when fire destroyed the Delta Farms Gin, at Bowman, Ark., on Oct. 27, according to J. A. Parker, office manager. The gin is owned by Fred Carter, Paul Owens and Gaines Wood of Lake City.

from Grower.. to Ginner.. to Spinner

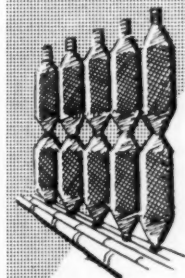
EVERYONE PROFITS MORE



when cotton is



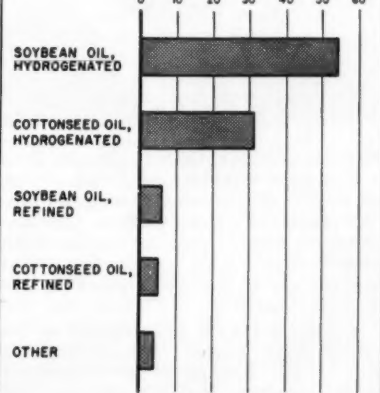
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PRODUCTION OF MARGARINE

PERCENT OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION



Use of Oils in Margarine

MARGARINE producers got more than 50 percent of their oil from soybeans in 1954 and slightly more than 30 percent from cottonseed, this chart shows. It was prepared by the Bureau of Census for this report, "Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils, 1954."

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• Insurance Suitable For Mills Sought

PROGRESS in its efforts to obtain business interruption insurance suited to the needs of the cotton oil industry is reported by the National Cottonseed Products Association's insurance committee.

Committee members are Ben R. Barbee, Abilene, Texas, chairman; F. B. Caldwell, Sr., Jackson, Tenn.; W. T. Melvin, Rocky Mount, N.C.; D. A. Tedford, Phoenix, Ariz.; and advisory members, John Adams, New York, and J. E. Johannesen, Oklahoma City.

In a report to President E. H. Lawton of NCPA, the committee said:

"The insurance committee of the National Cottonseed Products Association

has been working for several months with the Southeastern Underwriters Association and Mr. Henry C. Klein, secretary, New York Underwriters Insurance Co., to provide revised forms for business interruption insurance which will change this type of coverage to meet the needs of the cottonseed oil industry.

"Mr. Klein has spent many years in the insurance industry and no doubt is one of the best posted men on business interruption coverage. He has written a textbook and numerous articles on this subject. He understood immediately the problems of our industry and the inadequacy of the existing forms for the cottonseed oil mill seasonal business.

"The market value clause of the property damage policy was in conflict and

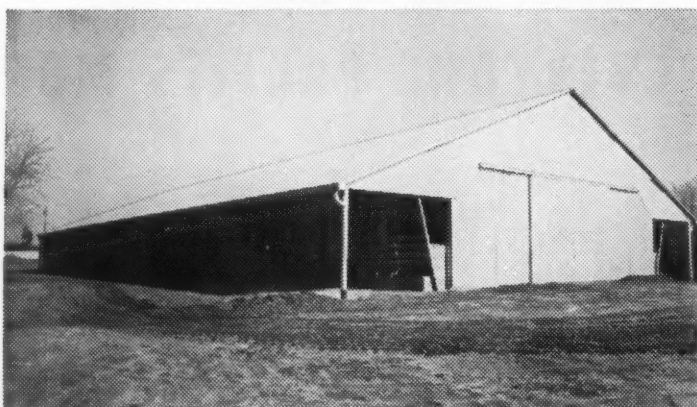
resulted in over-insurance when business interruption coverage was also carried. The committee has been successful in getting this clause changed in the Southeastern Underwriters Association jurisdictions to eliminate this over-insurance. We now have approved a new form No. 582 for Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina entitled 'Market Value Clause for Cottonseed Oil Mills (For Use When Business Interruption Insurance Is Provided).'

"We understand that when forms are approved by the SEUA that it is not a difficult matter to have them approved in other jurisdictions. We are hoping that this will be accomplished within the next few weeks so that all stock policies may be endorsed with this new form where business interruption insurance coverage is provided.

"There is additional work in progress at this time regarding business interruption insurance. We are hopeful that new policy contracts and regulations will be approved within a reasonable length of time. The committee is continuing this work and is hopeful that our efforts will be rewarded."

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Austin, Texas



BRUNO E. SCHROEDER, Austin, Texas, is executive secretary of Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association and Texas Federation of Cooperatives. Born at Lockhart, June 7, 1916, he was graduated from Texas A. & M. College in 1939 and received his M.B.A. from the University of Texas in 1948.

Schroeder taught and coached at Rosenberg High School, 1939-41; then rose to the rank of major in the U.S. Army's 101st Airborne Division during World War II. He made two combat jumps, participating in the Normandy invasion and the crossing of the Rhine. After teaching at the University of Texas and Texas A. & M. in 1948-49, he was called back to active duty in Korea in 1950-52; and in 1953 was named to his present position.

He and his wife, the former Louise Andrews of Grand Saline, have one son, six-year-old Jon.

Grows Younger in 42 Years

■ **MRS. TUCKER**, trademark of vegetable oil firm, is a real person to many who use her products, says Ken Hand, Business Editor of *The Dallas Morning News*, in recent article.

MR. TUCKER—long familiar to the vegetable oil industry as the trademark of the firm that now is Mrs. Tucker's Products Division of Anderson, Clayton & Co.—is a real person to many who use her products, according to a recent column by Ken Hand, business editor of *The Dallas Morning News*.

Here is Hand's description of the grandmotherly figure that adorns the firm's shortening and other products:

Mrs. Tucker, the fabulous but equally imaginary old lady from Grayson County, probably is the only woman in the world today who has grown 15 years younger in the 42 years since 1913.

She is the gentle, matronly trademark of Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Inc., of Sherman, Texas, and Jacksonville, Ill., to some segments of the public better known than Whistler's Mother.

Mrs. Tucker was created in 1913, the figment of an advertising artist's imagination. Her function was as a focal point of an early-day campaign to sell shortening and in her old-fashioned whalebone collar she looked a good 65.

As the years went by she gradually took on a younger look. Lines and shading disappeared from her face; succeeding artists smoothed out her straggled iron-gray hair and turned it into a smoothly waved white coiffeur.

But Mrs. Tucker is not merely a cardboard mother. She has become so real in the minds of the public that it is hard to believe she didn't actually found the company. That there is not now and never has been a Mrs. Tucker is long since beside the point.

The spectacles askew on her forehead have become so much the symbol of a household friend that a Latin-American housewife in Beeville, Texas, crippled, unable to go to the grocery store nor write in English, has developed a novel way to order shortening.

She simply writes the word, manteca, meaning lard, on her order, then draws a picture of Mrs. Tucker's spectacles to indicate the kind of shortening she wants.

"My mother knew Mrs. Tucker when she lived in Sherman," a woman in Central Texas wrote Claude T. Fuqua Jr., president of Mrs. Tucker's Foods.

Her popularity baffles even the executives of the Crook Advertising Agency, who pioneered the changes in her paper and ink personality. Said Wilson W. Crook, the agency head, "She has become so real that we, ourselves, half suspect she exists. There's no accounting for it."

• **She's a Vote-Getter**—In the 1953 St. Louis mayoralty race a knock-down-drag-out battle developed between Democrats, Republicans and Independents. A candidate named—fortunately enough—Tucker emerged victorious. This was because, the opposition charged the day after election, the agency had been plastering the town with Mrs. Tucker sales propaganda.

Not that politicians charged the agency with a political plot, exactly. But the



coincidence was unfortunate: There were 30 daily radio spot announcements over three top St. Louis radio stations, full page ads in both newspapers.

All this was supplemented by appropriate billboards and the motherly Mrs. Tucker looking down benignly from the car cards of 3,000 buses.

"They made the voters Tucker-conscious," sadly concluded the opposition.

The 1954 mayoralty race in Terre Haute, Ind., also coincided with another Mrs. Tucker's shortening introductory campaign. The incumbent named Tucker was re-elected. That grateful official, whose hobby happens to be cooking, tested a sample of the product and pronounced the results superb.

Circumstances like these don't exactly offend the happy advertising agency or Mrs. Tucker executives like Executive Vice-President J. P. Kauffman, a graduate of P. & G., who knows considerable about advertising, himself.

In 1952 a man in Burlington, Iowa,

spent two weeks making a typewriter portrait of Mrs. Tucker, using only the letter X. It now hangs framed in the company's Sherman offices.

To Latin-American sections of the Southwest Mrs. Tucker is known as La Viejita—the little old lady—and non-English speaking customers ask for a pound of the shortening by that name.

In 1947 Mrs. Tucker spot announcement featured a public address system announcement in the form of a chant, "Mrs. Tucker wanted in kitchen." Oklahoma City's baseball team had a slugger named Tucker. During a crucial game as Tucker stepped up to the plate he heard fans set up a stadium-wide chant:

"Mr. Tucker, wanted on first."

• Ranchers Firm Tells Story of Growth

RANCHERS COTTON OIL, Fresno, Calif., has published an attractive, colored booklet telling the story of the growth of the firm during its four years of operation. Earl J. Cecil is general manager of the oil mill; Tilford Cheney, Tulare, is president; W. O. Freeman, Caruthers, is vice-president; Lyman D. Griswold, Hanford, is secretary; and W. L. Kiggins, Earlimart, is treasurer.

Ranchers was organized in January, 1951, and in that year the membership increased from three cooperative gins to 10 gins. The publication says that present membership is 14 cooperative gins and one farmer-owned, non-member gin. The mill has processed an average of 51,829 tons of seed yearly in the four seasons.

In addition to the officers, directors of the firm include: R. D. Bissell, Tip-ton; Wayne Chaney, Tranquillity; Joe F. Cotta, Laton; T. A. Davis, McFarland; Lester Frick, Arvin; Clyde C. Hash, Visalia; William W. Jasper, Sanger; Henry Overgaard, Kerman; John E. Squire, Stratford; and Earl I. Yocum, Madera.

No Election Day Holiday

The New York Cotton Exchange will remain open on Tuesday, Nov. 8, election day this year even though it is a legal holiday in New York State.

This decision was reached by the board of managers because USDA releases the official Nov. 1 cotton crop report on that date.

Edible Oils Supplies Large

With the highest production on record indicated by current crop estimates, supplies of edible fats and oils in the U.S. during the current marketing year will be above last season, according to estimates made by National Soybean Processors' Association. Supplies are expected to be large enough to permit exports of a record 2.5 billion pounds of fats, oils and equivalent oilseeds. The following table shows the indicated production (in millions of pounds) as estimated by NSPA, as compared with last season and the 1949-53 average:

	1949-53 Average	Oct. 1954- Sept. 1955	Oct. 1955- Sept. 1956
Beginning Stocks: Total	799.5	1,509.6	755.0
Production:			
Butter (fat content)	1,254.9	1,256.0	1,250.0
All lard	2,624.9	2,625.0	2,825.0
Cotton oil	1,737.0	1,725.0	1,760.0
Soybean oil	2,614.4	3,410.0	3,800.0
Peanut oil	150.6	20.0	200.0
Corn oil	243.4	260.0	260.0
Edible tallow	194.4	260.0	260.0
Olive oil	8.3	3.2	3.0
Total	8,822.9	9,559.2	10,358.0
Imports:	54.1	80.9	50.0
Total Supply:	9,676.5	11,149.7	11,163.0

Johnson Grass-Sorghum Cross Promising Southern Crop

■ **COWS** helped to choose palatable hybrids which have made yields of 30 tons per acre as forage crop and seem to offer many other advantages for production in the Cotton Belt, USDA reports.

CROSSES OF Johnson grass and sorghum that grow 18 feet tall and yield more than 30 tons per acre offer promise of providing a new forage crop for the South, USDA-Mississippi Experiment Station research indicates. This research was discussed in a recent issue of USDA's "Agricultural Research," and was mentioned in a story in an earlier issue of The Press.

Three basic types of hybrid plants are now being evaluated in field tests before possible release for farmers to grow. One of the hybrids resembles Johnson grass, another is more like sorghum, while the third is in between.

The new varieties combine the valuable feed carbohydrates of sorghum and the perennial habit of Johnson grass. This was the big goal sought by agronomist H. W. Bennett and his associates eight years ago when the project was little more than an idea.

Similarity between sorghum and Johnson grass ends with the fact that both belong to the grass family. Sorghum is an annual having 10 pairs of chromosomes, Johnson grass a perennial having 20 pairs. (Chromosomes are microscopic cell bodies that control development of plant character and are the carriers of inheritance.) Crossing plants of the same species is a relatively simple matter if chromosome numbers are equal. If they are not equal, the task is difficult—often impossible.

Bennett's sorghum - Johnson grass hybrids were produced by hot-water emasculation, followed by pollination. The sorghum (Hodo) heads were trimmed, leaving florets that would bloom next day. These florets were immersed for 10 minutes in water at 47° C. Johnson grass pollen was dusted on the florets for the next 3 days. Crosses haven't been produced using Johnson grass as female parent.

• **Chosen by Cows**—Palatability tests followed, since there was little reason to produce a forage plant that livestock wouldn't eat. With 2,600 different types of F₂ plants from which to choose, Bennett selected many from what he thought might be "the cow's viewpoint." These he tagged. The cows ignored them. He let the cows choose. They picked 115 plants out of the group and showed their appreciation in three trials by eating stalks and all. With this information right out of the cows' mouths, Bennett selected—as the cows had—those plants that had juicy, succulent stalks.

Researchers wanted to retain the all-important perennial habit of Johnson grass in the new plants. This meant concentrating their efforts on the Johnson grass rhizome that the hybrids had inherited. Progenies of the hybrids were used in attempts to select those having the perennial habit. The progeny segregated into approximately 75 percent

with rhizomes, 25 percent without them. Out of the selections, however, came a number of perennial types that were hardy enough to stand the winter temperatures in Mississippi as low as -3° F.

There was still another problem. Sorghum grows from seed, Johnson grass either from seed or vegetatively from its rhizomes. The rhizomes wander through the soil in all directions from the parent plant and send up new shoots of grass. Careful selection made it possible to obtain types with more compact rhizomes. The results were plants that grew compactly above and below ground.

• **Yields High**—One of them, for example, has produced 32 tons of forage each of the last four years in plantings spaced six feet each way. Grass types have produced as much as 14 tons an acre—three tons above the average yield of silage crops in Mississippi.

The new plants have many advantages. They grow during August and September in the South when little else grows. They provide high quality grazing or silage. Even in hot weather, the

yield should support up to eight cows an acre. With a small amount of concentrate—cottonseed meal, for example—they should provide low-cost, balanced rations for livestock. The seed is small—barely half a pound seeds an acre.

Field tests being made this year will determine the degree of adaptability the selections have attained. If the tests of the three types prove successful, releases of at least some may be expected as soon as seed supplies are available, USDA reports.

Glycerine Award Received By Maryland Chemists

W. J. Bailey and William Turek of the University of Maryland have received the Fatty Acid Producers' Award of \$500. The award is made by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers and administered by the American Oil Chemists' Society, which announced the winners in the November issue of its Journal.

Growers Guests of Gin

More than 70 cotton growers were guests at the recent grower dinner sponsored by S. A. Camp Gin Co., Earlimart, Calif. S. A. Camp, head of the firm, and J. L. Gunn, mill manager of S. A. Camp Cotton Oil Co., Cawelo, were among officials attending.

Gin Damaged by Wind

Walter Nutt Cotton Gin, Hampton, Ark., lost a roof and siding on Oct. 27 when tornadic winds hit the area.



THIS sorghum-Johnson grass first cross is one of the hybrids breeders are producing in an effort to develop a new forage crop for the South.

Presenting

J. E. Moses

Atlanta, Ga.



J. E. MOSES, Atlanta, secretary-treasurer of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, is widely known among agricultural workers and members of the cotton industry in Georgia, the Carolinas, Alabama and Florida. Moses was active in agricultural work in all of those states before he became the executive for oil mills in Georgia in 1947.

A native of Hamilton, Ala., Moses was graduated from Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, with a B.S. in agriculture and did graduate work at the University of Florida, Gainesville.

He was a teacher for 10 years, two years in Arkansas and eight years in Florida; and then served eight years as a County Agent in Alabama. Moses was swine specialist for North Carolina Extension Service for two years, after which he was farm appraiser for the Federal Land Bank of Columbia, S.C.

Moses' first direct association with the cottonseed crushing industry began early in 1936, when he became Southeastern field representative for the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association. He held this position until named secretary-treasurer for the Georgia Association.

He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Atlanta, Farmers' Club of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and is vice-president of the Executive Secretaries Club of Atlanta.

His wife, the former Lucile Carter of Monroeville, Ala., died last January. Moses has two children, Sara (Mrs. H. C. Owen) and Judson, both of Atlanta; and two grandchildren, Garry and Michael Owen.

Foam Rubber Production At New High in 1955

Production of foam rubber, a competitor of cotton in many markets, will amount to about \$200 million this year, A. L. Freedlander, president, Dayton Rubber Co., has estimated.

Use of latex in foam rubber this year will total 228 million pounds, about 25 percent more than in 1954, he said.

• Skip-Row Planting Makes Big Yield

SKIP ROW FARMING paid off this season for C. R. Lancaster of Garza County, Texas, as it did for many other cotton producers. Lancaster planted "two in and two out" on 100 acres of cotton land and planted 51.5 acres solid. The crop has made about three bales to the acre, a boll count indicated before harvest was completed.

"If I'd planted the entire 151½ acres solid," he said, "there wouldn't have been enough water to go around from any four irrigation wells. But by planting two rows and skipping one on that 100 acres, I was able to spread out the water."

"In my opinion," he continued, "this

two in and one out farming is the best deal for this part of the country. I plan to go all out on it in the future—on feed as well as cotton."

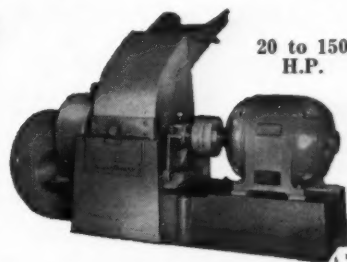
Weevils Serious Threat

"Terrific boll weevil populations next spring" are a danger because of the large amount of volunteer cotton remaining in fields of Texas' Lower Rio Grande Valley, according to James A. Deer, associate county agent in entomology. He emphasized the need for destroying the cotton promptly.

■ J. W. COVINGTON became manager of the Owens Cooperative Gin, near Ralls, Texas, at the beginning of this ginning season.

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**GRINDING
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Minneapolis 14, Minn.

Cotton Irrigation Guides

(Continued from Page 14)

and experience provide more information.

• **Contain Much Information** — Each irrigation guide contains much valuable information pertaining to the problem area covered, listing among other things brief descriptions of the principal soils, giving the available moisture-holding capacity for each. (The available moisture-holding capacity of a soil is the amount of water that is available for plant use, and is the difference between the total water held by a soil when it is fully wet and the amount held when the soil is so dry that no more water is available for plant use. The amount of available water in inches is shown by one-foot increments of depth of soil.)

Locally adapted crops which may be irrigated are shown in the guides for various soil types. No attempt is made to include all crops that might be grown, but enough crops are included to allow the substitution of other crops with similar characteristics.

The root zone depth, or depth from which mature crops draw moisture, is given for the soils and crops included in the guides. This is the depth of soil where the soil moisture will normally be replenished by irrigation and is not necessarily the maximum root depth. Avail-

able research data indicate that a maturing crop will extract about 40 percent of the moisture used from the top one-fourth of the root zone, about 30 percent from the second one-fourth, about 20 percent from the third one-fourth, and only 10 percent from the bottom one-fourth.

The net amount of water in inches to be replaced at each irrigation is given, based on the fact that irrigation should begin before more than 50 percent of the water available in the soil for plant use has been depleted, in order to avoid injury to the plant due to lack of moisture. The peak consumption of water by maturing crops is given in inches per day. This figure, plus that of the net moisture to be replaced per irrigation, permits the determination of the watering frequency for the crop or the recommended maximum number of days between applications of irrigation water during periods of maximum use without rainfall.

The adapted conservation irrigation methods are recommended for each soil and crop shown. In general, these are the level border and level furrow methods adapted to land that has been leveled or is level in its natural state; the graded furrow and graded border methods on sloping land; and the sprinkler system, which can be used in lieu of other methods.

The design intake rates of the various soils for different methods of irri-

gation are given. This is the average rate in inches per hour that the water to be replaced by irrigation will enter the soil when approximately one-half of the available moisture in the soil has been removed. This is an important factor in the design of any type of irrigation system. Many soils take water so slowly that they can be irrigated only by running or ponding water over the surface until the required amounts have entered the soil. Other soils take water so rapidly that surface or gravity methods cannot be used, and these soils can be irrigated effectively only by use of sprinkler systems.

Other items that are given in these irrigation guides are the recommended stream sizes and lengths of runs for gravity methods, and the gross irrigation application. The gross application of water is equal to the net application plus an extra amount to take care of water losses due to evaporation and uneven distribution.

Nineteen different guides were prepared covering many crops and soils in the various problem areas in soil conservation in Texas. The accompanying table is a brief general resume of the guides as they pertain to the irrigation of cotton in the major cotton-growing areas of the state. The individual irrigation guides are in much greater detail as far as location, soils, and recommendations are concerned.

Soil	Available Moisture Holding Capacity by ft. Increments of Depth in./ft.	Effective Root Zone Depth Feet	Net Moisture to be Replaced Each Irrigation Inch.	Peak Period Consumptive Use Rate in./day	Irrigation Frequency During Period of Max. Consumptive Use Days	Adapted Conservation Irrigation Methods	Design Intake Rate in./hr.	Stream Size Borders or Flood. Unit Stream cfs/ft. Width Furrow or Corrugation Max. Stream gpm/Furrow Sprinklers in./hr.	Gross Irrigation Application Inches
SOUTH TEXAS									
Clay	2.8 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	3.0	4.1	0.25	16	Level Borders	1.0	0.04 0.08	5.1 5.1
						Level Furrows	0.6	40	5.1
						Sprinkler	0.5	0.5	5.8
Clay Loam	2.25 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	3.0	3.4	0.25	14	Level Borders	1.5	0.04 0.08	4.3 4.3
						Level Furrows	0.9	40	4.3
						Sprinkler	0.7	0.7	4.8
Sandy Loam	1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25	4.0	2.5	0.27	9	Level Borders	1.7	0.04 0.08	3.1 3.1
						Level Furrows	1.0	40	3.1
						Sprinkler	0.8	0.8	3.6
CENTRAL, N. & E. TEXAS									
Clay	2.5 2.5 2.0 2.0 2.0	3.0	3.8	0.17	22	Level Borders	0.8	0.04 0.08	4.8 4.8
						Level Furrows	0.5	40	4.8
						Graded Furrows	0.5	40	4.8
						Sprinkler	0.4	0.4	5.9
Clay Loam	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	3.0	3.6	0.19	16	Level Borders	1.5	0.04 0.08	4.5 4.5
						Level Furrows	0.9	40	4.5
						Graded Furrows	0.9	40	4.5
						Sprinkler	0.7	0.7	5.5
WEST TEXAS									
Clay	2.4 2.4 2.0 1.9 1.7	3.0	4.0	0.25	16	Level Borders	0.33	0.04 0.08	5.0 5.0
						Level Furrows	0.33	0.4	5.0
						Graded Furrows	0.33	0.4	5.0
Clay Loam	2.4 2.0 1.6 1.2 1.2	3.0	4.0	0.25	16	Level Borders	1.5	0.04 0.08	5.0 5.0
						Level Furrows	1.5	40	5.0
						Graded Furrows	1.5	40	5.0
Sandy Loam	1.8 1.6 1.4 .9 .9	4.0	4.0	0.25	16	Level Borders	3.0	0.04 0.08	5.0 5.0
						Level Furrows	3.0	0.6	5.0
						Graded Furrows	2.0	40	5.0
						Sprinkler	1	1	6.2

• Key Points Listed For Stripper Use

KEY POINTS in the proper use of cotton strippers are listed by C. V. Phagan, agricultural engineer in ginning, and George E. Stroup, cotton specialist, of Oklahoma Extension Service, as a reminder to farmers and ginners of the importance of good harvesting practices.

The specialists stress the fact that stripping should not start until cotton in the field is thoroughly dry and there has either been a killing frost or a good job of defoliation or desiccation.

Other points listed include:

Use a separating fan on the stripper, where possible, to separate the green bolls from the cotton at the front of the cotton trailer. This is usually done by placing a partition near the front end of the trailer to catch the green bolls which drop first.

Adjust rolls or brushes on strippers to gather as much of the cotton as possible without also getting an unnecessarily large amount of limbs and trash.

Keep stripper properly aligned to the rows (horizontally and vertically) to get maximum amount of cotton without too much dirt or foreign material.

Keep stripper rolls, brushes, and other vital parts of the machine properly cleaned, lubricated, and adjusted according to manufacturers directions.

Do not tramp machine stripped cotton in trailers. This practice imbeds the leaf trash in cotton and causes lower grades or loss in value.

California May Not Have Acreage Cut for 1956

California will have little or no acreage reduction next season under the present cotton law, according to T. K. Beard of Modesto, president of the Central Valley Empire Association.

"This year's allotment for California was 778,686 acres out of a national quota of 18,100,000 acres," Beard said. "It looks as if the allotment for 1956 will be about 778,000 acres out of the 17,391,304 national total set by the Secretary of Agriculture."

"Although the final figures may have adjustments in them for adverse weather and other conditions, which the Secretary of Agriculture can take into consideration when he sets the quota for each state, we do not anticipate any reduction under the present law."

Paper Discusses Lodging In Defoliated Cotton

Lodging in Defoliated Cotton is the subject of a paper by Lamar C. Brown and Angus H. Hyer of the U.S. Field Station at Sacaton, Ariz. Reprints of the article, which was published in the Agronomy Journal in August, 1955, may be obtained from the authors.

Spain To Buy More Oil

An agreement to sell Spain \$10,600,000 worth of cottonseed oil, soybean oil or lard for Spanish currency is announced by USDA. This represents an expansion of an earlier agreement, announced in August, which included only \$5 million worth of cottonseed oil.

India's Peanut, Sesame Crop Estimate Low

India's first official estimates of area planted to peanuts and sesame seed for 1955-56 crops are slightly smaller than comparable estimates of the 1954-55 crops. The peanut estimate to the end of July is 7,625,000 acres as compared with 7,911,000 acres estimated during the same period a year ago, according to USDA. Past experience shows the area at the first estimate stage forms roughly 60 percent of the total area of the crop finally reported. The final estimate of the 1954-55 area was 12,647,000 acres.

The first estimate of sesame planting, also to the end of July, representing 55 percent of the total plantings, is 3,588,000 acres. The comparable estimate of the 1954-55 crop was 3,714,000 acres and the final estimate was 6,460,000 acres.

Arkansas Releases Report

The Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, in cooperation with the Arkansas Experiment Station, Fayetteville, has just released a booklet entitled, 1954 Agricultural Statistics for Arkansas. This material may be obtained by writing to the Experiment Station.

• Stair-Step Terrace Reclaims Canyon

CANYON bottom land is being reclaimed and farmed through the use of stair-step terraces in Lubbock County, Texas. Hilburn Barrick and his sons are farming the land, previously unsuitable for crops because of water running down the double Mountain Fork of the Brazos River.

Barrick hopes to reclaim some 20 acres in the bottom of the draw and at the same time eliminate flood and wash damage to nearby acres of cotton and feed land.

The terraces are 20 rows wide. The bottom of the draw will be flanked by two terraces each about six inches higher and if the water does come down the draw, it will spread out over the level low terrace first, and on the others as the water continues to rise. He says the alfalfa planted there will help spread the water and also slow it down, so that washing and erosion will be negligible.

Barrick plans to plant alfalfa because some of the land where the top soil has been removed is shy on organic matter, he said.

On one end of the draw where he has already terraced and leveled the land, Barrick has alfalfa planted and has cut it four times from only three waterings.



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Supply of Feed Expected To Exceed Consumption

Feed use for livestock and poultry in 1955-56 is forecast at more than 130 million tons by the college feed survey committee of American Feed Manufacturers' Association. Supplies of feed grains and lowprotein concentrates are expected to be 22 percent above requirements for feeding, while high-protein concentrate supplies and needs are about in balance.

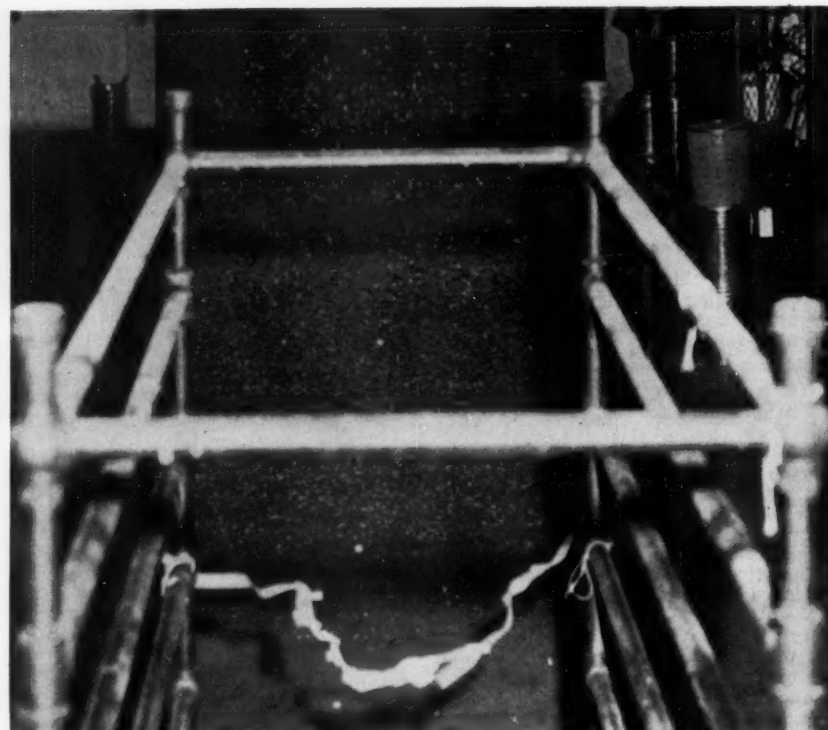
The report indicates a significant increase in the fall pig crop, a sharp rise in chickens raised for flock replacements, moderate increases in turkeys and broilers, a small gain in milk production and little change in beef production.

After allowing for non-feed uses and reasonable end-of-year stocks, total supplies for feed this year amount to 154 million tons, compared with 116 million tons actually fed during 1954-55. High-protein feeds available for livestock feeding this year exceed last year's usage by only three percent, but grains and other low-protein ingredients surpass 1954-55 use by nearly 40 percent.

Stocks of corn continued to accumulate during the past year and on Oct. 1, 1955, amounted to more than one billion bushels. The 1955 crop for grain was moderately large, so that production and stocks in total rose to 3.8 billion bushels. The 1955 oat crop was a record both in size and quality. The 1955 barley and grain sorghum crops were the second largest crops on record.

The estimated supplies of the major oilseed meals—soybean, cottonseed, linseed, peanut and copra—for feed during 1955-56 amount to 9,300,000 tons against 8,785,000 tons fed last year. The total oilseed meal equivalent of all high-protein feeds, including 90,000 tons of urea, is estimated to be 14,960,000 tons, compared with 14,448,000 tons fed to livestock during 1954-55.

Over-all feed prospects in the U.S. are favorable despite drouth damage in the western Corn Belt and central Great



USDA Slingshot Cleans Cottonseed

A SLINGSHOT DEVICE, which USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, says offers promise as a method of cleaning cottonseed, is shown here. As previously described in The Press, the slingshot employs giant rubber bands about 10 feet long and projects a typical batch of uncleaned seed and trash at an initial speed of about 120 miles per hour. The slingshot is shown at the bottom of the picture, with the seed and trash falling in front of it immediately after the sling has been released. The material falls to the floor in a spectrum-like pattern, effectively separating seed and trash. USDA says the principle also appears capable of roughly grading cottonseed according to size, density of meats, oil and nitrogen content, oil quality, linters content, or length of linter content, or length of linters.

Plains. The 1955 hay crop, added to by late alfalfa growth in many areas, is the largest ever produced, the report says.

Greece To Have Record Cotton Crop, Exports

Greece expects a record crop of cotton in 1955-56, reports to USDA indicate. The forecast is for 275,000 bales this season from 415,000 acres. This is an increase of 45 percent in production and 54 percent in acreage over last season.

Cotton production exceeded domestic requirements in Greece for the first time in 1951-52, when 130,000 bales were produced. Last year the nation exported 68,000 bales, twice the average exports in previous years; and the volume available for export this season may total 135,000 bales.

South Plains To Select Cotton Maid Nov. 14

The South Plains Maid of Cotton will be selected Nov. 14 at Lubbock to represent the area in the national contest.

Raymond King, Lubbock Cotton Oil Co., and Charles Signor, Lubbock National Bank, head the local contest committees. Members include Mrs. John R. Moxley, Jimmy Isaacs, Roy B. Davis, Mrs. Wayne Prather, C. W. Ratliff, George Brassell, Roy Forkner, Darwin Prince, Dixon White, Mrs. Kirk Dean, Wayne Prather, James Taylor, Dean Florence Phillips and Otice Green.

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SAW SHARPENING MACHINES FOR 141 OR 176 SAWS

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STEEL RAKE HEADS . . . SAW MANDRELS . . . BALL
BEARINGS . . . FLOATS . . . ALUMINUM SPACE BOARDS

PERMANENT MAGNET BOARDS

BUTTERS MANUFACTURING CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

• Yield Increase Pays Irrigation Costs

INCREASED YIELDS from 48 acres have already paid the cost of the furrow irrigation which he put in last season, Woodrow Stacy of Clay County, Arkansas, says.

He said his increased yields last year alone paid for the system. He is expecting it to more than pay for itself again this year.

Stacy spent about \$1,300 on his system. This included drilling of the well, well casing, pump, and syphon tubes. He uses his tractor for power. Though he only irrigated 48 acres with the system, he said that he could have irrigated twice that much.

Stacy is farming the land with cotton and corn and it is almost certain that his cotton will yield over two bales an acre and his corn will yield over 100 bushels an acre.

Some land leveling was done on his farm, but this expense was held to a minimum since he used his own tractor drawn equipment.

County Agent Glen Arnold said that a good percentage of the land in Clay County, and many other counties in the Delta, can be furrow irrigated without much land leveling expense. He is urging farmers to consider the possibilities of using this method of irrigation.

New Soybean Developed

USDA has announced the development of a new soybean variety, Grant, adapted to Minnesota and South Dakota.

Cotton Questions Not So Easy To Answer

What is the largest city in a cotton-growing state?

How many bolls of cotton does it take to make a shirt?

What is the "city crop" of cotton, and about how large is it?

Even members of the cotton industry may have to think a while to answer all three of these questions, asked in a recent USDA publication. The answers given are: Chicago is the largest city, since Illinois grows cotton. It takes about 200 bolls of cotton to make the three-fourths of a pound used to make a good shirt. The "city crop" is rebaled samples and damaged cotton, and is estimated at about 40,000 bales.

• Whites Living High, Negro Thought

A NEGRO FARMER brought down the house with his testimony at one of the recent hearings held by the House subcommittee on small farms.

After testifying that he had paid for his farm, tripled his cotton yield per acre, built up a dairy herd and sent two sons to college, he said that he didn't understand the need for the hearing. "I'm doing good," he commented, "and I always thought that when I was doing good the white folks were living high."

Arizona Project Studies Lint and Seed Quality

Oil mill operators, Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors and the University of Arizona are cooperating on a research project. Seed research is concerned primarily with the high free fatty acid content of the seed from the bottom crop of cotton in certain seasons. Lint quality also is lower from this portion of the crop.

"We won't be at all surprised," comments Tom Rollow of Western Cotton Products Co., "if the research shows both the oil and lint quality problems are closely related to the fertilizer program, the irrigation schedule and many other growing practices."

Egypt Cutting Acreage

Egypt will limit 1955-56 cotton acreage to 33 percent of the total agricultural acreage. USDA says this percentage, which applies to the entire country, compares with a limitation of 33 percent in Lower Egypt and 37 percent in Upper Egypt last season.

Pakistani Exports Drop

Pakistan's cotton exports dropped 29 percent from 1953-54, when 893,000 bales were shipped abroad, to 634,000 bales in the 1954-55 marketing season, according to USDA.

Japan was the leading purchaser, taking 226,500 bales of Pakistani cotton last season.



How Statifier Cuts Costs ... Boosts Gin Production

Low Voltage Control
Faithfully Operates New Statifier

As long as the condenser delivers cotton to the slide, the Statifier responds with its controlled mist. Breaks or gaps in the batt release the control rods which automatically stop the mist. Very little water is needed for a 500-pound bale because a special MOYST wetting agent is used in the Statifier. This permits the slight moisture used to uniformly penetrate all of the cotton in the bale. Only one quart of this wetting agent is used in 100 gallons of water, costing between 1 and 2 cents per bale.

Uniform Penetration With MOYST Agent

Experienced ginners everywhere know the advantages of moisture in baling cotton. It makes pressing simpler. It enables the press crew to keep up with the production of the largest gins. Losses from broken ties are practically eliminated and press repairs are at a minimum. Adding controlled moisture is no longer a problem. The Kengas Statifier sprays an automatically controlled mist of "wet water" ... 8 pounds or less to the 500-pound bale. The instant the batt of cotton comes from the condenser it tilts a metal control flap mounted across the line slide closing a mercury switch that starts and controls the gentle mist spray over the batt.

The mist control systems operate by a 24-volt unit which complies with NEC requirements. 100-gal. tank is of heavy, 18-gauge, galvanized steel. The pressure pump is of bronze and stainless steel.

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Mellorine

(Continued from Page 12)

rancid quicker than others; some fats "grease up" the manufacturing equipment more than others; some fats allow the milk flavor in milk solids to come through better than others, thereby giving a more pleasing taste to the consumer product.

Frequent changes in percentages of the different types of oils indicate that producers of mellorine fats are: (1) constantly experimenting to find a bet-

ter quality fat; or (2) they are varying the percentages to take advantage of favorable price relationships among the oils.

To insure the production of a consistent, high-quality product, there is an urgent need for an adequate test program to determine which oil, or blends of oils, makes the best quality mellorine.

• **Price Highly Important** — Price relationships between mellorine and ice cream, and the relative profit margins for the two products have had a very important influence on mellorine sales.

While prices vary, mellorine has had a retail price advantage of approximately 60 to 70 cents per gallon in most areas.

Producers say that the cost of the fat is the only important difference in the manufacturing cost of mellorine and ice cream. The report shows that both butterfat and mellorine fat costs have dropped since 1952, but that the price of butterfat dropped more. Manufacturers' and retailers' mark-ups on mellorine have not been as large as on ice cream, the study indicates, and this situation has not been favorable to the promotion of the vegetable oil product.

• **Methods Are Handicap** — The way in which mellorine has to be, or is sold in most states has tended to curtail the volume of sales.

Most states permitting the manufacture and sale of mellorine require that it be labeled all the way to the consumer. It cannot be sold in bulk, at soda fountains, or in public eating places. For this reason, most mellorine is packed in factory sealed cartons and sold through retail grocery stores which represent the principal outlet to consumers. A few manufacturers make a mellorine bar similar to ice cream bars sold by street vendors. Some manufacturers maintain their own retail outlets, usually at the location of the manufacturing plant; but the volume sold through these outlets is relatively small. Even in Texas, where bulk sales of mellorine are legal, manufacturers report that most of their sales are in cartons through grocery stores. Mellorine is delivered by the manufacturer to the retailer's freezer. Wholesalers as such do not exist in the frozen dessert trade.

• **Consumer Acceptance** — As figures quoted earlier in this article clearly show, mellorine has met with excellent demand from consumers where it has been produced. The Council's analysis shows that price has a major influence on mellorine sales.

Aggressive sales promotion, when the product is introduced and also continued afterward, is an important factor in the extent to which mellorine develops demand, the study shows. Uniformity of quality is another strong influence on consumer demand.

• **An Opportunity for Industry** — The opportunity for expanding the use of mellorine, and of cottonseed oil and other fats through the product, is obvious from these facts and others which are found in the Council publication.

They probably will suggest to many members of the industry the need for increased legislative, educational and merchandising efforts to take full advantage of the chance to develop a new outlet for fats into a major market for those who produce and process cottonseed, soybeans and other oilseeds.

• Cotton Blouses Are Costly to Firms

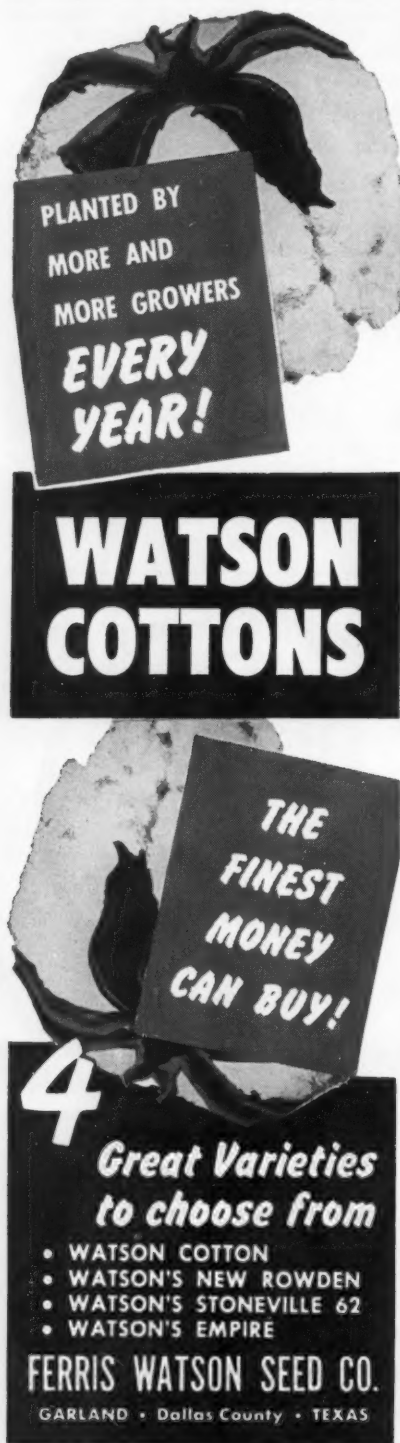
COTTON BLOUSES imported from Japan have cost three New York firms \$60,000 in payments to charity. An industry arbitrator fined them this amount because the importation violated a contract with the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union requiring that all blouses be made in ILGWU shops. The fines were contributed to charity.

Union officials estimated that nearly 25 million Japanese blouses will be imported this year, or about one-fifth of all blouses sold in the U.S. The imported blouses usually retail for \$1 or less. The union and manufacturers are planning efforts to secure quotas or higher tariff protection against the imports.

Energy From Sun Could Help Heat Farm Homes

Solar energy collection could reduce electrical energy needs for heating a home on winter days by about one-fourth, USDA-Kansas Experiment Station tests indicate.

While still completely in the experimental stage, the research shows collectors can gather in enough of the sun's energy to increase the temperature of slow-flowing air beneath them by about 13 degrees F. On this basis, a 600-square-foot collector—the area of a roof or of the south-facing wall of an average home—would provide enough heat energy on a typical Kansas winter day to cut electrical energy needs of a heat-pump-type heating system by about one-fourth during daylight hours. The solar-energy collector consists of a sheet of galvanized corrugated metal roofing, painted black to increase its heat-absorbing capacity, and used as part of a typical roof or wall section. Sun-heated air beneath the metal collector is drawn off with a fan.



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• Irrigation Holds Key To Bumper Yield

J. W. PRUETT, Inverness, Miss., who shared the championship in the Mississippi Cotton Contest last year with a yield of 4.21 bales per acre on five acres, expects to have an average yield of 2.5 bales per acre on his entire 1955 acreage.

High yields of cotton and soybeans are credited largely to irrigation by Pruett, who predicts a supplemental irrigation boom in the South in the next few years.

Even with the favorable rainfall in the area this season, yields on Pruett's farm have been larger than on surrounding farms.

Pruett uses a bayou that runs through his 1,000 acres as a reservoir, pumping water into it from his well. He uses gated pipe for row irrigation.

Other practices include subsoiling his land in the fall to about 24 inches in depth, hill dropping cotton, the use of anhydrous ammonia and pre-emergence weed control. Pruett poisoned regularly and defoliated the crop before starting picking.

On some of his early soybeans, Pruett is combining an average of 70 bushels an acre. From a 175-acre tract from which he had harvested a 70-bushel an acre oat crop in the spring, he is making 30 bushels an acre in soybeans. This two-crop production will give him a gross income of \$125 an acre on this particular plot, Pruett says.

He is so completely sold on irrigation that he is persuading his neighbors to try it. Powell Poe and William Irwin, whose lands adjoin his, have followed his irrigation practices this year with excellent results.

"There's nothing so complicated about irrigation that any farmer couldn't operate a system," Pruett says. "I figure it cost me \$7.50 an acre this year, and it has meant the difference between a bumper crop and just an average one."

Congress Will Liquidate Surplus, Senator Says

The next Congress will assure liquidation of the cotton surplus "in an orderly manner at competitive prices," Senator James O. Eastland predicted at a recent meeting of the Dallas County Farm Bureau at Selma, Ala.

The head of the Senate subcommittee investigating farm surpluses said that foreign cotton production now is meeting foreign cotton requirements for the first time in history.

Mrs. C. C. Castillow, Wife Of Mill Engineer, Dies

Many friends in the cottonseed crushing industry have been saddened by the recent death of Mrs. C. C. Castillow, Greenville, Miss.

She leaves her husband, district engineer of the Southern Cotton Oil Co.; a daughter, Mrs. O. E. Ringold of Cleveland, Miss., and three sons, Roy Castillow of Little Rock, Otis Castillow of Fort Smith, Ark., and Grady Castillow of Daytona Beach, Fla.

■ TOM JOHNSTON, Stoneville, has resigned as Mississippi cotton ginning specialist, to accept a commercial position.

Textile Foundation Elects Officers at Meeting

A. B. Edge, Jr., president of Callaway Mills Co., was named president of The Textile Education Foundation, Inc. at a recent meeting in Atlanta. B. W. Whorton, president of Dixie Mills, was selected as vice-president of the Foundation; John P. Baum, vice-president of the J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., woolen and worsted division, was named treasurer, and T. M. Forbes, executive vice-president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, was renamed secretary.

The meeting was held on the campus of the A. French Textile School. The meeting further developed a program, which was outlined in the Aug. 27 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press,

to encourage more young men in their communities to study textile engineering.

Former Superintendent Ennis Mill Manager

Fred L. Wilson is manager of the Ennis Cotton Oil Mill, Ennis, Texas, succeeding the late Rush Hickman. Wilson is widely known in the crushing industry, having served as superintendent of the Ennis mill for a number of years and having been active in superintendents' organizations.

■ KARL PFEIFFER, ginner at Piggott, Ark., is recovering from severe injuries suffered in an auto accident recently.

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OIL MILL
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DALLAS

If Properly Operated

Machines Can Do As Good Job On Long-Staple As Hands

■ TESTS sponsored by industry organizations show quality and spinning performance need not be sacrificed for mechanical harvesting. Gins and producers in West will benefit from research.

TESTS have proved that long-staple cottons harvested by machines can be as suitable for high-quality fabrics as cottons carefully picked by human hands.

The National Cotton Council has announced results of the research, highly important to growers and ginners of long-staple cottons, and arranged by the Council and other industry groups.

Proper harvesting and ginning, with special ginning equipment required for handling machine-picked cotton, are essential for the long-staple cotton to be as good as hand-harvested, the Council's announcement emphasized. With proper harvesting and ginning practices, grades

are maintained and the farmers' returns are higher.

The test project was conducted with the cooperation of Arizona Pima S-1 producers, Arizona Planting Seed Association, Arizona Cotton Producers' Association, the Shaw Cotton Co. in Phoenix, and several mills engaged in the manufacture of yarns and fabrics using Peruvian Pima, Egyptian Karnak, and Pima S-1.

Three sets of samples were harvested in the test: One bale each of machine- and hand-picked from the same field, both ginned under identical conditions at the same gin, with no effort to give special attention to either; two bales

each of machine- and hand-harvested from the same general growing area and ginned at the same gin, but with the selection being made on the basis of Smith-Doxey green card classification; and two bales harvested from the same field and sent to U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Mesilla Park, N.M., for special ginning tests.

While these are preliminary tests, in no case was it shown that machine harvesting lowered either the quality of end-products or of spinning performance of the fiber. In no case did the machine-picked cotton drop more than one grade under the hand-picked. Savings due to machine harvesting were greater than the loss due to the one-grade drop.

Detailed results of the test will be reproduced and issued by the Council soon.

Cuban Oil Producers Sign Tax Exemption Petition

A petition for tax exemption for all Cuban vegetable oil producers under provisions of Decree-Law No. 1038 of Aug. 15, 1953, was published in the Cuban Official Gazette recently.

If the vegetable oil industry should succeed in obtaining exemptions as a "new industry" under terms of this decree, as others have done, it could result in some reduction in imports of lard and vegetable oils. They would then be in a position to import peanuts and other oilseeds duty free for crushing locally, USDA points out.

All imports, except edible olive oil, came in the past from the U.S. Spain supplied about 90 percent of the olive oil imports and France most of the remainder.

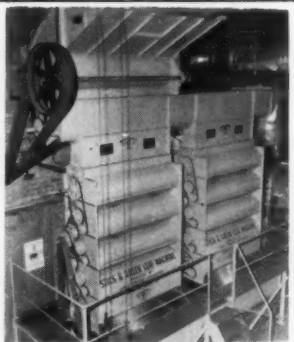
Stick and Green Leaf Machines

U. S. D. A. Designed

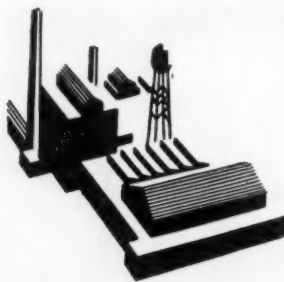
These machines are relatively inexpensive, require very little horsepower, and are trouble-free in operation. Ask a ginner who is running them about his sample.

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Paris Mayor Is Busy

JAS. R. GILL is a busy man. The former president of the National Cottonseed Products Association and Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, to mention a few of his many industry activities, serves as mayor of Paris, Texas, in addition to his responsibilities with the Southland Cotton Oil Division of Anderson, Clayton & Co. Mayor Gill figured in the news on the sports pages recently when he designated Oct. 28 Dave Philley Day, in honor of the Baltimore Orioles' outfielder who makes his home in Paris.

• Scientists Predict Irrigation Needs

IRRIGATION requirements can be predicted rather accurately from long-time weather records and knowledge of soil types, USDA reports. The Department and experiment stations of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Florida are cooperating in irrigation research.

Part of this work, designed to aid farmers in planning and using irrigation, involves experiments with electronic atom-particle counters for measuring soil moisture.

Dr. C. H. M. van Bavel, who is in charge of this research, hopes to obtain in a few years, from the fundamentally statistical studies now under way, information that will greatly reduce the number of years expensive field experiments must be run. Headquartered at Raleigh, N.C., Doctor van Bavel is employed jointly by USDA's Agricultural Research Service and the North Carolina Experiment Station.

Need for irrigation depends upon available soil moisture; drouth begins when there is no more soil moisture in the root zone available to the crop. On this basis, studies have shown, some areas of North Carolina receiving as much as 40 inches of rainfall a year may encounter up to 40 or 50 days of drouth during one growing season out of five.

Making use of 25 years of Weather Bureau records, cooperating workers have now completed drouth-probability determinations for North Carolina. Work is moving ahead on similar determinations for the other cooperating states. Rate of evaporation of moisture from the soil, a key factor, is calculated from records of sunshine duration, relative humidity, temperature, and wind speed. Rainfall records from various locations are related to these evaporation rates and to water-holding capacities of soils.

A farmer can use this information to help determine whether he should plan to irrigate, and whether irrigation would be practical in terms of water availability and equipment cost.

The studies will also help a farmer using irrigation to determine the best time to apply water. He must know the water-holding capacity of his soil, the daily rate of evaporation of soil moisture after a soil-filling rain, and the level of available soil moisture he wishes to maintain. Barring additional rain, he can then predict the day soil moisture will be depleted in a particular field.

Doctor van Bavel and his co-workers also are investigating the use of an electronic device, the neutron counter, for providing an accurate, practical measurement of soil moisture content and depletion. This counter contains a fast neutron source—beryllium mixed with radium. Underground, the fast neutrons penetrate everything but hydrogen—a component of water. When they bounce off hydrogen nuclei, the fast neutrons become slow neutrons, which can be counted electrically and translated into a direct reading of soil moisture.

A new, experimental two-piece portable counter is under development, which is expected to furnish soil-moisture measurements at specific depths, plus information about soil density. One piece of this equipment emits gamma rays and neutrons; the other, located at the same soil depth but at a different site, measures the penetration of these atom-

ic rays or particles. With this device, soil moisture content is measured in terms of the number of fast neutrons to reach the counter, and the soil density is computed as inversely proportional to soil penetration by gamma rays.

Olin Mathieson Develops High Analysis Fertilizer

Two new grades of high analysis fertilizer are now available to farmers of the Southwest through the Western Fertilizer Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.

The company is now producing a 16-8-8 ratio and a 15-30-0 ratio, both pelletized and water-soluble Ammo-Phos, in their plant at Pasadena, Texas. The 16-8-8 is being used on various field crops and on soils where a 2-1-1 ratio is prescribed and high nitrogen application is desired.

The 15-30-0 provides advantages to farmers whose soils do not require potash. Its 50 percent higher analysis of nitrogen and phosphorus recommends it to farmers who have been using 10-20-0, but would find it worthwhile to reduce labor and handling costs.

Both fertilizers are available in bulk quantities and in 80 pound bags through Olin Mathieson dealers.

Cotton Production in Venezuela Reduced

Cotton production in Venezuela decreased approximately 35 percent from 1954-55 to 1955-56. Crop yields were estimated at approximately 9,000 bales as compared with 14,000 bales of a year ago. There has been a shift in acreage from cotton to other crops due to unsatisfactory prices for last year's crop, as well as anthracnose disease in cotton plants, USDA has reported.

Cotton consumption in Venezuela amounts to about 20,000 bales per year. Mills are required to utilize all locally produced cotton, and the small annual deficit is usually made up by imports, mostly from other Latin American countries. The reduced crop this year may result in import requirements of as much as 10,000 bales.

New Research Report Out

Moisture Content of Cotton and Fiber Properties is the title of Research Report No. 33 published by Cotton Economic Research, University of Texas, in cooperation with the Cotton Research Committee of Texas. Copies may be obtained by writing the University in Austin.

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So, out of the South—to all America—go Procter & Gamble products which are helping to build a better, more prosperous future for all.

CALENDAR

Conventions	Meetings	Events
12	13	14
15	16	17
18		

• Dec. 15-16—Cotton Production Conference sponsored by National Cotton Council. Hotel Peabody, Memphis. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

1956

• Jan. 16-18—Southern Weed Conference. Hotel Jung, New Orleans. Dr. E. G. Rodgers, Florida Experiment Station, Gainesville, secretary-treasurer.

• Jan. 19-21 — Texas Cotton Ginners'

Association Directors and Allied Industries Meeting. Corpus Christi, Texas. Ed H. Bush, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president.

• Jan. 30-31—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Biloxi, Miss. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

• Feb. 5-7—Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives joint annual convention, Austin, Texas. For information, write Bruno E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin, executive secretary.

• Feb. 14-15—Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Sponsored by Alabama-Florida Cotton

Ginners' Association, Carolinas Cotton Ginners' Association and Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association. For exhibit information, write Tom Murray, Room 714, Henry Grady Building, 26 Cain Street, NW, Atlanta, or Clifford H. Hardy, P. O. Box 512, Bennettsville, S.C. Concurrent with annual conventions of Alabama-Florida, Carolinas and Georgia ginners' associations.

• Feb. 14-15—Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. For information, write Tom Murray, executive vice-president, Room 714, Henry Grady Building, 26 Cain Street, NW, Atlanta. Concurrent with Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.

• Feb. 14-15—Carolinas Ginners' Association annual convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. For information, write Clifford H. Hardy, 400 Broad Street, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary-treasurer. Concurrent with Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.

• Feb. 14-15—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. For information, write Tom Murray, executive vice-president, Room 714, Henry Grady Building, 26 Cain Street, NW, Atlanta. Concurrent with Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.

• March 6-7—Fifth Annual Western Cotton Production Conference. Fresno Hacienda, Fresno, Calif. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

• March 9-10—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. J. D. Fleming, Jr., 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• March 12-13—Cottonseed Processing Research Clinic. Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and USDA. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, Association secretary.

• March 12-14—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri, Louisiana-Mississippi and Tennessee ginners' associations sponsor the exhibit and will hold their annual convention concurrently with it.

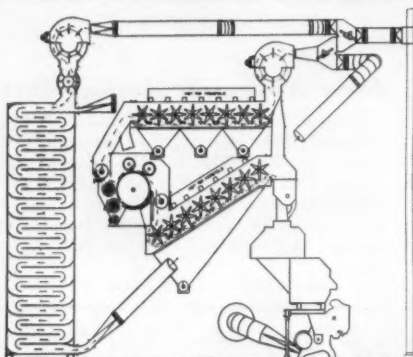
• March 12-14—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 12-14 — Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., secretary. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 12-14—Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 18-21—National Peanut Council annual convention. Jung Hotel, New Orleans. For information, write National Peanut Council, DuPont Circle Building, Washington, D.C.

• March 27 — National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Dallas, Texas. Clifford H. Hardy, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary. Will be held in con-



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LUBBOCK, TEXAS

junction with Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention.

• March 26-27-28—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. Ed H. Bush, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., 3116 Commerce Street (P. O. Box 7985), Dallas.

• April 9-10—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual meeting. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 12-13—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Galvez Hotel, Galveston, Texas. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn., executive vice-president.

• April 22-25—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. For information, write Society headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• May 21-22—National Cottonseed Products Association convention. Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. John F. Moloney, 19 S. Cleveland Street, Memphis 4, secretary-treasurer.

• June 3-6—National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 4-5—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, 612 Lawyers Building, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Building, Columbia, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

• June 6-8—Tristates Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Biloxi, Miss. For information, write Roy Castillow, 20 Lenon Drive, Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.

• June 10-12—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 16-19—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Lookout Mountain Hotel, Lookout Mountain, Tenn. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, secretary of Georgia Association; C. M. Scales, 322 Professional Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary, Alabama-Florida Association.

• June 20-22 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., secretary.

• Sept. 23-26—American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Sherman Hotel, Chicago. For information, write Society headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

■ E. P. KIDD, Birmingham, has been named chairman of the Montgomery arbitration committee of National Cottonseed Products Association, succeeding GRIFFIN TATUM, JR., who has retired. T. H. GOLSOM, Montgomery, has been appointed to the committee.

Low Income Farms To Be Aided in Mississippi

A unified attack by all agencies on the problem of low-income farms in Mississippi was launched at a meeting of the state Agricultural Co-ordinating Council recently.

Closely coordinated rural development programs will be conducted in a few counties to be selected by agricultural agencies. More than one-fourth of the families who live on American farms have useable cash incomes of less than \$1,000 a year. Most of Mississippi is classed as "serious" in that respect.

Credit to aid the purchase, expansion and operation of full time farming by the resources of the Farmers Home Ad-

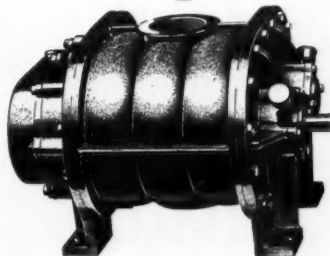
ministration was reviewed by T. B. Fatheree, state director.

The recent expansion of Social Security within agriculture can greatly aid the income in rural Mississippi, said W. W. Kirksey, assistant manager, Social Security Administration, Jackson. Because it is predominantly agricultural, Mississippi has had, percentage-wise, fewer people than any state drawing Social Security compensation, he said.

The need to educate employers to use more people in the 45 to 65 year age group was emphasized by J. A. Thigpen, state director, Department of Public Welfare.

It was pointed out that the rural development approach to assisting these families is a voluntary and educational one.

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Cotton Insect Scouting Pays Off in Arkansas

Insect surveys, determining when to apply insecticides, were a factor in the bumper yield of cotton now being harvested in Arkansas. Even one of the heaviest outbreaks of boll weevils in recent years did not affect the harvest, according to L. O. Warren, Arkansas Experiment Station.

Surveys early in the season indicated a rather light emergence of overwintered weevils. Infestations were spotty but general over the entire cotton growing area. Frequent rains favored the development of first generation weevils which appeared in early July. Then weather continued favorable to weevil development that month and survival of second generation grubs was high. Adults of the second generation began to appear in large numbers for a period of several days and even weeks.

Early season scouting indicated likely "hot spots" in the fields. In some cases these were dusted to kill overwintered weevils; in others treatment was withheld until fresh feeding signs indicated that first generation adults were emerging.

By withholding insecticides until infestations reached economic levels, farmers saved the cost of needless applications and allowed natural control to hold bollworm infestations in check, Warren pointed out.

Once infestations reached economic proportions, scouting provided the basis for proper timing of insecticidal treatments to give the greatest control at least cost.



Maid's Portrait Presented to School

AN OIL PAINTING of the 1955 Maid of Cotton, DeLois Faulkner of Sallisaw, Okla., has been presented to Oklahoma A. & M. College by the Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, State Cotton Exchange, Farm Bureau and Cotton Cooperative Association. Shown in the picture, left to right, are Larry Wright, president of the school's student body, DeLois and P. E. Harrill, general manager of Oklahoma Cotton Cooperative Association and a member of the board of regents of Oklahoma A. & M.

Watershed Congress To Meet in Washington

Farmers and ranchers, representatives of national business, agriculture, labor, conservation organizations and heads of state and federal agencies will meet in Washington, D.C. on Dec. 5-6 to appraise

progress under the watershed protection and flood prevention act of 1954.

The four sessions of the two-day meeting are open to all interested persons. Those who attend and pay the \$10 registration fee will receive a copy of the printed proceedings of the meeting.

The Watershed Congress headquarters will be at the Statler Hotel.

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Drawing shows spun end roller construction, die-cast labyrinth seals and precision ball bearings in position.

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Weed Society of America Plans Charter Meeting

Economic problems caused by weeds and progress in weed control in the U.S., Canada and Great Britain will be highlighted at the charter meeting of the Weed Society of America at the Hotel New Yorker, New York, Jan. 4-5, 1956.

Hosts to the meeting will be the Northeastern Weed Control Conference whose annual meeting will be held on Jan. 6 following the Weed Society charter meeting.

The Weed Society of America, founded Dec. 8, 1954, was formed to encourage and promote the development of knowledge concerning weeds and their control through publishing research findings, fostering high standards of education, encouraging effective regulation and promoting unity in all phases of weed work.

R. H. Beatty, American Chemical Paint Co., Ambler, Penn., is serving as president of the Society during the organization period. Other officers are W. B. Ennis, Jr., USDA, State College, Miss., vice-president, and W. C. Shaw, USDA, Beltsville, Md., secretary-treasurer.

The first day of the two-day charter meeting of the Society will be devoted to a discussion of problems, progress and organization of weed control in England, Canada and the U.S.

Also scheduled for the first day are talks concerning weed control as a part of American agriculture, industry's views of modern weed control and weed control educational problems in the U.S. A paper on the mechanisms of herbicidal action will also be presented.

Sectional meetings are planned for the second day to discuss various phases of weed control. Subjects of these sectional meetings will be the control of weeds in agronomic and horticultural crops, control of weeds in turf and non-agricultural areas and weed control teaching and extension.



Meeting To Hear Ewing

K. P. EWING, USDA Entomology Research Branch, who is widely known for his leadership in cotton insect research, will be one of the principal speakers at the second annual Mississippi Insect Control Conference. The meeting will be held Jan. 5-6 at Mississippi State College.

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(NOTE: Generally, cottonseed oil mill listings in the United States show officers, addresses, equipment and rail location. Many of the other vegetable oil mill listings in the United States, Canada and Latin America also give this information.)

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The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

3116 Commerce

P. O. Box 7985

Dallas, Texas

laugh it off

"One whole and one half ticket, please," said a woman passenger.

The conductor stared at the boy sitting at her side. "You must pay full fare for that lad. He must be over fourteen."

"How can he be fourteen when I've been married only twelve years?" the passenger demanded, angrily.

"Madam," replied the conductor, icily, "I'm only here to collect fares, not confessions."

The husband and wife were in the midst of a violent quarrel, and hubby was losing his temper.

"Be careful," he said to his wife, "you'll bring out the beast in me."

"So what?" the spouse replied. "Who's afraid of mice?"

A spinster had a long fling in New York. When she returned her friends crowded about and asked, "Well, what kind of time did you have?"

She replied dryly: "Eastern Standard."

Several lads were seated in a bar having a few glasses the other night. Every half hour one of them would glance at a hard-looking blonde seated at the bar. Then he'd turn back to the rest of the boys and say to them, "Not yet."

"What's with this 'Not Yet' business?" the bartender asked.

"Well," explained one of our heroes, "as soon as that old bag starts to look beautiful we know we've had enough."

Judson was telling a visitor about the lodge dinner he had attended.

"The president of the lodge," he said, "offered an expensive derby hat to the brother member who could stand up and truthfully say that during his married life he had never kissed any woman but his wife. And would you believe it . . . not one man stood up!"

"Why didn't YOU stand up, Henry?" demanded his wife, who had entered the room unnoticed.

"Now, honey," said Judson in an injured tone, "you KNOW I look awful in a derby!"

Returning to a small village after her runaway wedding, the bride said to one of the elder inhabitants: "I suppose my elopement was a nine days' wonder?"

"It would have been," replied the old fellow, "only Higgins' dog went mad the same night."

A saintly looking old fellow was running to catch his bus. Just as he appeared to be winning the race, the bus driver pulled away from the curb—and the wheels splashed a shower of muddy water over the old man. Softly, this kindly old soul murmured, "May his soul find peace." Still more softly he added, "And the sooner the better."

The 6th-grade son of a psychology professor was sitting dejectedly on the front steps. There was no one, it seemed, to play with, because all his friends were doing homework.

"And why," asked the psychologist, "aren't you doing yours?"

"Well, Dad," responded the son. "I never bring any home. You see, I've adjusted myself to inferior grades."

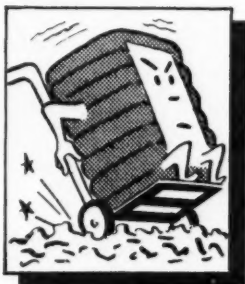
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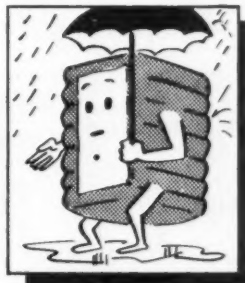
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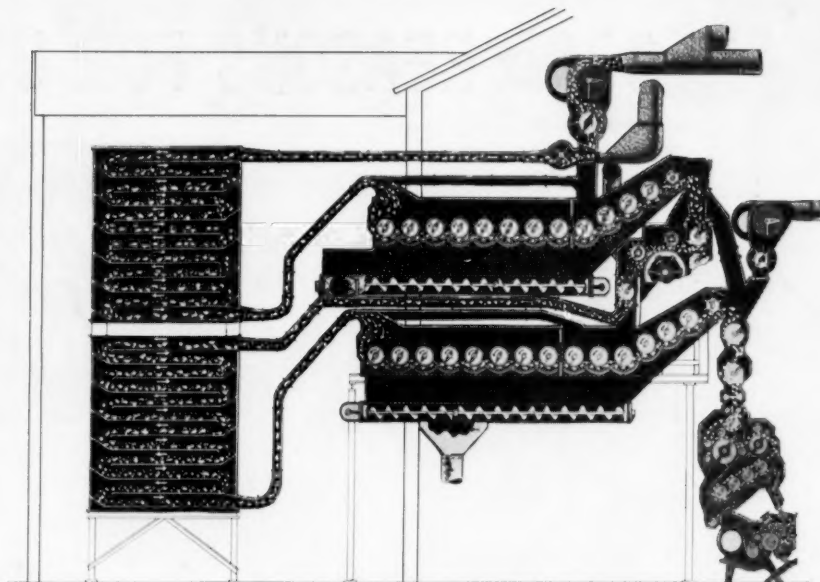
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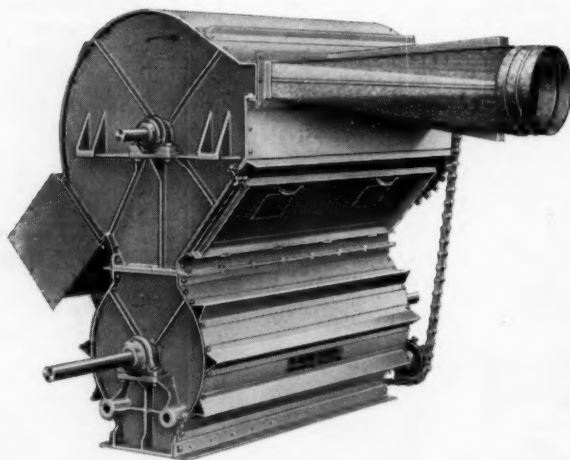
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